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THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A Troublesome Guest—Ill-Timed Visits—Costly Jewels—New Notions of Etiquette—A Round of Fetes.

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BERLIN, Friday, June 6, 1873.

In a letter posted here three days ago I gave some account of the arrival of the ruler of the Medes—if there be any of them left—and Persians. To-morrow he leaves Berlin, and, you may take my word for it, they are not sorry to lose him. At the reception of the Diplomatic Body the other day, his Imperial Majesty was very grave till he came to Mr. Bancroft, and then he smiled for the first time—not at the venerable diplomat and historian, but at a remark he made. Having paid some compliment to the American Minister on the importance and greatness of the Republic, the Shah was asked "whether he had not better extend his journey and pay a visit to the United States." The idea seemed to amuse his Majesty, who, although he was the only one of the Persians who was not sick on the Caspian, has not a perfect confidence in the sea, and who accordingly declared it was too long a voyage. You may be thankful in the States for the barrier of the "dissociable ocean"—erected between you and the illustrious stranger. What would you do with him? What they will do with him in England it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Kauné, the Queen's Courier and Director of the Royal Voyages, as he styles himself, has come over to consult with Count Pinkler as to the routes and ceremonies to be followed, but the Queen has flatly refused to leave Balmoral to receive the Shah before the 17th, which was the day originally fixed for his arrival. The fact is the Shah's visit to Europe was complicated by a variety of circumstances. He could not leave Persia sooner because the Caspian is frozen sometimes very late in Spring, and traveling in Russia is unpleasant in bad weather. He calculated on spending ten days at St. Petersburg, but found that the Czar would have to go to Vienna and pay his annual visit to Ems so early as to reduce the time to a week. He also thought of remaining ten days at Berlin, but he comes at a period of a family affliction. To-morrow is a day of mourning, and the Shah will leave, as you will learn long before you see this, but his Majesty must be amused, and Baron Reutor, who is master of most of the news of the world, and has now added to that fair dominion the complete control of all the mines, roads, and communications made and to be made by rail and wheel in Persia, has arrived here to take charge of him and concert a tour in Germany to such places as Hamburg, Frankfort, Leipsig, and a Rhine voyage to dispose of the interval. The great difficulty arises from the size of his suite. There are fifty-five persons in attendance upon him. They have thirty-three servants to wait on them—eighty-nine Persians in all. That is an invasion, a horde to let loose on a place. Some of the gentlemen are little better than lacqueys, but they give themselves airs, as if they were peers of the realm at least, and call themselves "Khan," as if they were to the manner born. There are some intelligent, highly cultivated men among them, but, on the whole, there is not much to be said for his Majesty's entourage, except those of foreign extraction, Americans, Europeans, &c. He has a French physician, and also Dr. Dickson, of the English Mission, to look after his health.

THE SHAH'S JEWELS.

The jewels of the Shah have quite surpassed the reports of their size and value which preceded their owner's arrival. The Treasury of Persia, we all know, was rich, to an incredible richness, with accumulated wealth of the sort; but no one was prepared to see *mortalibus oculis* a diamond nearly twice the size of the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," (now in the possession of the Queen of England, once Runjeet Sing, the Lion of Lahore's greatest glory,) stuck in front of a man's sword-belt, and five diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, *en échelon* up his coat from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely cut and do not show as they ought, but they are of surpassing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure-house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold. The front of his coat is garnished with rows of brilliants instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs flash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face, although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse.

PERSIAN ETIQUETTE.

But in spite of his jewels and external splendor, the Shah-in-Shah is, according to European notions, a savage in many respects—proud, wilful, sensual, and arbitrary. If punctuality be "the politeness of princes," as it is said to be, the Shah would, in consequence of his utter indifference to engagements, be one of the most ill-mannered men in the world. He kept the parade at Potsdam, ordered by the Kaiser, waiting a couple of hours. He kept the Queen for half an hour at the railway station waiting for him. He would not go to breakfast when it was announced, at the time of invitation, but walked about in the garden, and then, seeing an arbor which pleased him, desired to have his breakfast brought there. When he sat at dinner yesterday he put his fingers in his plate and ate with them, and if he came on a piece of some dish which he did not like, he took it out of his mouth and threw it down—not on the ground, but on the Queen's (Empress') dress. If free from the more horrid vices attributed to Persians by travelers, he is quite without shame or scruple in his disregard of what is called morality by Christians and good Mussulmen. I came home from Potsdam in the same carriage with some of his suite—very fine gentlemen as far as their lace and clothing went—but with all the frivolity and arrogance of ignorant and uneducated men. Their talk was of their own prowess and of clothes; how they could ride better than any people in the world, because they could back a horse from the desert and ride him, whereas Europeans rode only horses which were already broken in—a Prussian officer dryly remarked, "The difference is that we direct the course of our horses, and that your horses follow their own." They all spoke French, and the Shah-in-Shah knows it much better than he would be thought to do from his mode of speaking it, as when he is quite at his ease he can talk it pretty fluently. But he is not much at his ease with European barbarians, and it is ludicrous to see him standing alone in a crowd with a clear space round him and no one to talk to, for he balances first on one leg and then on another, "like a hen on a hot griddle," and does not know what to do with them or his hands. When he turns his back and the spectator calmly surveys his exterior, freed from the distracting influences of his diamonds, the Shah does not present an imposing appearance. I admit that the backs of most people fail to impress one, but his Majesty's tailor has rendered his "*revers*" quite abnormally ridiculous by making his frock-coat with a multitude of fine plaits like those of a Highlander's kilt or of a lady of Queen Bess' time over the hips, and so all round. His face is seldom animated, and there is something incongruous in the position of his respectable gold spectacles, à la Thiers, on his aquiline nose, under a Persian cap, and, over all these, diamonds. Before I close, as an illustration of their character, which in some respects is the same as that of their ancestors, I may mention that they told some Prussians that the campaign in 1856 was in their favor. The reason they gave was curious. "The British retired from Persia—that showed they were beaten. Had they been victorious, they would have remained." "But the Shah signed a treaty granting all the British demands and apologizing for the offenses committed by his people." "Yes, that may be so, but it was not because we were obliged to do it." They made some appeals to the enormous old Colonel of Police, who is famous for the rigidity of his manners and the severity with which he guards the morals of the city, to relax his code in their favor, and were not at all successful. The Shah has, however, some reason for thinking that the high tone of the Police Director is not maintained uniformly, for he has, as I think I told you already, added to the number of his wives here, if report be true, and espoused a girl of fifteen whom he saw by accident, and immediately "proposed" to by a representation to her mother, which that good lady accepted, as there was a provision made for her daughter's future in Persia. There has been some trouble in teaching the Shah and his followers that women are to be treated with respect, even though they go about with their faces uncovered, and one of the most useful lessons they will carry back from Europe is that which will teach them to consider their wives their equals, and not their slaves—if they learn it. There is a great "if," for they do not at all approve of all they see here.

THE REVOLT IN THE HAREM.

The wives who were sent back for high reasons of state from Russia to Teheran bore their ill-fate—for what woman is not anxious and what wife, even though she be one of three, likes to see her husband let loose on the wide, wide world—without the least resignation. They were simply furiously clamorous and turbulent. Their grief touched the imperial heart, and he had special telegrams sent to and fro at every stage, reporting how they were till they were safely back at Astrakhan.

LIKES AND DISLIKES.

When the successor of Cyrus first came to Berlin, it was supposed it would prove easy to provide amusement for him during his stay, but it soon became apparent that there was great management to be observed. He hates a programme of any kind, because it looks like dictation. He cannot bear to see a written or printed paper, for it looks as if his freedom of action were controlled. When he was in Russia he thought he was ill-treated by the immense parades which were ordered for his honor. They seemed intended to humiliate him; and so one morning he refused to attend an inspection especially ordered for him, and kept the Czar waiting till it was announced he would not come at all. He detests Chamberlains, has no notion of engagements and obligations of rendezvous and the like, but he is learning to return the salutations of people in the street, instead of answering them by a stare through his spectacles.

THE SOLDIER-KING.

When he had visited the imperial princes and been visited by them, had seen one ballet, had dined and driven out and done Berlin and Potsdam, the question rose, "what are we to do for him?" Whatever else he may be, Kaiser Wilhelm is in all and above all things a soldier—he loves soldiers and soldiering and all the trappings of war—he gets into his uniform in the morning and never leaves it till he turns into bed at night. A man is not a man for all that with him, unless he is a soldier, and he worships skilled disciplined physical force, buttoned up in a tunic, with a *pickelhaube* on his head, and something to kill with handy. And yet the old man was exceedingly affected at the sight of the battle-field of Gravelotte, and at the acres of dead and dying who lay around him. To his army he owes his imperial crown and fortunes, the creation of Germany, and the elevation of the Hohenzollerns to a pinnacle of towering prominence in Europe. And to him, on the other hand, Germany owes her army—or to speak with greater exactness, it is to his resolute defence of constitutional power that Prussia was indebted for the military system and the organization which rendered her irresistible as well as for the numbers which gave to her organization its full value. He thinks every one must be as fond of military spectacles as he is himself, and he ordered a review or parade of the Berlin garrison to be held on the Kreuzberg, outside Berlin, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, to which day I think I brought this account of the Shah's visit to Prussia. But the Emperor has been doing too much lately. His trip to Russia was rather trying to a man of seventy-four, no matter how robust, and so in the midst of that grand throng of knights of high degree who witnessed the march past of the fifteen battalions, twenty-two squadrons, and forty-two guns on the Schauplatz, there was not visible the massive figure of the Krieger, Kaiser, and König. His Majesty was indisposed and suffering from a cold—nothing worse, but it is necessary to guard so valuable a life.

THE REVIEW.

It was well he stayed away. A strong wind drove clouds of the finest dust across the plain. The sun was blazing hot. That which lent so much picturesque effect to the great expanse of green meadow, whereon were drawn up these bright masses of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, sparkling with infinite steel points and play of light, piercing the dun clouds raised by the tramp of feet from the light earth, would have been very bad for a cold. The dust swept over the serried columns as if it were the smoke of battle, and the inevitable inner life of the most imperturbable human formations was revealed by incessant diamond-like scintillations. The Shah, on this occasion, appeared in great magnificence. His horse, a dark bay Arab of purest breed, was decked in housings which were of the most extraordinary richness and value, and the steeds of his great officers were almost equally remarkable for their excellence and the richness of their trappings. The man himself, in all that wealth of colors in lace, and tint, and plumage, could be easily picked out from afar, so intensely did he shine *inter sidera*. He galloped down the line of the infantry from right to left, then wheeled round and rode from left to right in front of the second line, which was composed of artillery and cavalry, and when he had got to the right flank, galloped to the saluting point. The staff was composed of some 500 of the Germans, and many foreign officers, all *en grande tenue*. There were several carriages, with the imperial ladies and *hofdamen* with the staff, and also a gathering of vehicles belonging to the aristocracy in a reserved place on the flank of the parade. The hack carriages were relegated to another *huis-clos*. The ground was kept by police, but the distance of the Kreuzberg (nearly five miles) prevented any great assemblage of pedestrians. The windows and sidewalks of the thoroughfares, and the length of "La Belle Alliance Strasse" were, however, crowded, and three-fourths of the whole population must have turned out to see the Shah. Reviews only differ in the number of the troops, and the exactitude of the march past. The infantry, for the most part, were excellent. The cavalry went by at a trot, and some squadrons left much to be desired in their dressing. The artillery went by in half batteries at a trot, and then followed the lazaret wagons, after which the parade was over, and the troops marched home, followed by carriages and people, as fast as they could, heartily glad to escape wind, sun, and dust.

BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY.

The mistake that is made here, and one which aggravates the Shah perhaps, is the constant motion to which he is obliged to submit. He would like to have some hours every day to himself to dine alone now and then in his room, where he could sit on the floor cross-legged and eat out of the dish with his fingers and be happy. The pleasantest country house known in England is one in which the owner never interferes with his guests. They do just as they please. Breakfast begins at a certain hour, and is laid till 11 or 11:30, if any one wants it; lunch is put on the table, and is renewed from 1 till 3; dinner, of course, is at a fixed hour, 8 o'clock. In the morning you are asked if you want to shoot or to hunt, to ride or to fish, if it be in season; to join the ladies in an excursion, or to drive, and you do exactly as pleases you—and nothing, which is often best of all. Now the Shah never has such happy freedom.

AT THE THEATRE.

To-night there was a gala theatre in his honor. It is only in such an absolute State as Prussia that a gala theatre can be ordered, and it is only in such a military State that a gala theatre can be properly filled and dressed out. On such an occasion as a gala *vorstellung* the theatre becomes the private property of his Majesty, and no money can get a man or woman into it. Invitations are sent out, and the embassies and legations are provided with a certain number of cards for their staff and a few distinguished strangers of the retinues of each. The gallery is filled with soldiers and officials of the lower classes in the households. The upper boxes are appropriated to a high order of theatrical persons and their families, and the next tier is occupied by a more elevated order in the bureaucratic hierarchy. It was a very fine sight, indeed, at 7 o'clock. The opera-parquet filled with men in full uniform of all arms, diplomatists and civilians in court dress—every seat taken. The imperial box, which occupies a great space in the centre of the grand tier, was tenanted by three chamberlains only, standing upright with their wands. On the left were the loges of the ministers and great officers of State, and further to the left the seats of the ladies of the court, and then the stage-boxes of the official aristocracy. On the right were the loges of the wives of the diplomatists, and the boxes reserved for the ambassadors and their families; the stalls on the level of the pit were for the actresses and artists of the opera and Imperial Theatre on the right, and for the wives of court and ministerial officials of the less important grades on the left. The lighting was admirable. The administration of the house was carried on by most civil gentlemen, in very fine state liveries, or uniforms. The stranger who was new to Berlin could see much to interest him. There, on the left, among the generals and state ministers, was the wonderful *jeune vieillard* face of Moltke peering down at you—when not in eclipse by the *binocles* with which he scrutinized the house. His neighbor is Von Roon. On their right sat the three young Princes of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, and Hohenzollern. In the first row to the right were Prince Bismarck, his wife and daughter—but it must be admitted that personal beauty is not among the gifts of that family. The ladies in the diplomatic circle bore away the palm from the natives. The wife of the Brazilian Minister, Countess Karolyi, wife of the Austrian, sister of the Countess Bela Sechenyi, whose death recently caused so much sorrow in Hungary; Lady Odo Russell, her sister, Lady Skelmersdale, Mrs. Plunket, an American lady married to one of the British Secretaries, were especially distinguished by their appearance and toilets. It was nearly half an hour behind the time when the Lord Chamberlain, Von Hülsen, all in gold, with some cloth visible outside it on the edges, advanced to the front of the imperial box, and gave three thumps with his great cane—which is like that of a drum major—on the floor, whereupon all the company rose, and the band—that of the Guard Cuirassier Regiment, which has learnt "The Shah's March," struck up that new-fangled composition, as Nasser ed din advanced, leading the Empress Augusta to the front, and sat down plumply on his chair, leaving her imperial Majesty to do the bowing and arrange her flounces before she took her seat on his right. The Crown Prince, in his white cuirassier uniform, followed the imperial Prince, and Princess Frederick Charles, the Princess Marie, Princess Elizabeth, Prince Hohenzollern, and a crowd of Persians followed. The Emperor's cold still prevented his appearing, and the Crown Princess would not go out when her sister, Princess Louis, of Hesse, was in such deep affliction for the melancholy death of her little son. The ballet began—"Sardanapalus"—which was selected perhaps on account of the coleur local, and which, following "Morgana" the other night, must lead the Shah to think we have extraordinary notions of the manners and customs of the East. If he made much out of the piece—a ballet d'action—he was more clever than most of those present, who could only see that there was a fine gentleman in quasi Oriental robes dwelling in a temple after the manner of the drawings in Layard's *Nineveh*, and surrounded by an immense number of young women in muslin and tights, who danced and contorted themselves to the sound of music. There was a huge sun of gold leaf in the back of the temple to which the dissolute monarch, combining piety with pleasure, made an offering of a lighted candle, which naturally enough went out and threw the dancing-girls into an agony of petits pas, whereupon he offered another candle, which was also extinguished, and a dance *extase d'horreur* ensued. The Shah all this time used his opera glass with *habileté*, directing it from the stage to the loges of the female diplomatists, and now and then turning to the Empress to address a few words, which were translated, no doubt with all needful reserves, to her by the Grand Vizier, who stood behind his chair, only inferior in radiancy to his master.

A RECEPTION.

At the end of the first act, at the curtain fell, the Shah rose, and instead of offering his arm to the Empress, he caught hold of her arm just above the elbow and gave the imperial lady a very perceptible shove; but as her stately movements did not suit him, he cast off his tow-rope and forged on ahead, followed by her Majesty, who hauled up alongside as he entered the imperial saloon, preceded by the marshals and masters of ceremonies and high chamberlains of the court, to hold a reception, to which the distinguished company at once repaired from the parquet boxes and privileged places. The saloon was brilliantly illuminated, and the fresh decorations, the mirrors, chandeliers, lustres, gilded cornices, and bright panels set off rather than dimmed the brightness of the gorgeous dresses of the company. Here were all the Hohenzollern princes, and the Mecklenbourgs, Oldenbourgs, Reuss, &c., of the Kingdom and Empire—all the diplomatists, conspicuous among whom, as was Castlereagh at the Congress of Vienna for the same reason, was Mr. Bancroft, in black coat and presumably a white cravat, hidden by his copious beard, without order or riband, to whom the second Secretary, Mr. Fish, bore company; Col. Bliss being in uniform, Prince Bismarck in his white cuirassier coat and huge jack-boots, carrying his white-plumed steel helmet; Count Eulenberg, Maréchal de la Cour of the Crown Prince; Prince Herman of Hohenlohe, Count Kanitz, Prince Biron, Count Packler, Count Perpmcher, &c., wives and daughters of the great people, including Princess Bismarck and her daughter. The Chancellor of the Empire had a long conversation with the Crown Prince, and subsequently spoke for still more time with the Grand Vizier. The Shah and he are on good terms, and the Prince says "his manners are perfect," but the Prince is known to be fond of a joke. The Persians in light blue or dark blue lace walked about, when they stirred, in pairs, and, like so many gold-fish in an aquarium, went round and up and down with a stolid composure as if they had been doing that sort of thing all their lives. The Empress, who is one of the most gracious and elegant of grand ladies, walked round her court and noticed her acquaintances with a few pleasant words and a smile. But for the fact revealed by the terrible Almanack de Gotha, no one would credit that the Empress is sixty-two years of age—indeed, without the least exaggeration, it may be said that she would pass for less than fifty, and that many women of forty-five have not preserved their looks or their figure so well. What tremendous intelligence flashed to all parts of the world less than three years ago to "My dear Augusta," and how familiar her name became in all the corners of the earth associated with the names of imperishable victories! The imperial valets in state uniform brought round ices, cakes, sherbets, and in half an hour or so the Shah was led off by the Empress and Chamberlains to his box, and had to witness another phase of the life of the dissolute Babylonian whom his ancestors vexed so horribly. Happily the Shah is not a classical scholar, or he would have been shocked by the introduction of satyrs in leopard skins—Pans and Fauns—in a fête of fire-worshipers, and, perhaps, he is not much of a moralist and given to abstract philosophy, or he might be led to conclude from the ballet that it is not a good thing for a Sybarite to put on armor and go out to fight for his country, as the end may be that he has to sit on all his clothes and treasures, and burn himself with all his wives, instead of submitting quietly to the conqueror. At the end of the second act the imperial people retired to their salon, but this time there was no reception. While the Shah was away he complained that he was too far from the stage and could not see the young ladies, so the occupants of one of the boxes near it were politely warned to leave, and his Majesty and the Crown Prince, with a few of the court, migrated to the new point of observation, but the Empress did not reappear, and went to the Palace. The last scene, which was very clever and well devised, representing *Sardanapalus* and his wives surrounded by flames and masses of the burning ruins of the glory of his capital, absorbed the Shah's attention, and as they all sank to the inferno of the under-ground flat, amid a crash of music, he seemed inclined to clap his hands in delight or wonder, but refrained and bustled out with the Crown Prince as the curtain fell. His Majesty has made some little progress in the arts of European monarchs. It is not etiquette for the Shahs of Persia to take the least notice of any salutations or expressions of homage or respect. To the obeisances of the greatest they only make the acknowledgment of a look. That is enough. Now the Shah has been told he ought to raise his hand to his forehead when people uncover in the streets. Sometimes he does so—in a hasty, half-angry fashion—at times he does not, and looks only. When the Shah looks, people ought to cast their eyes down. Here they stare all the more. This must all be very trying.

LATEST INCIDENTS.

June 5.—A parade at Potsdam, a dinner given by the Emperor, and a soirée in the new palace of Potsdam in the evening will be sufficient for to-day. There is a day of mourning for the imperial family to-morrow, and it is probable the Shah will go. *Ma che fare?* He is not expected at Brussels till the 14th. He is to stay there only two days, and he is not expected in England till the 18th. The Court officials are at their wits' ends to know what to do with him. Mr. Thomson, the English Minister at Teheran, starts for England to-morrow, and returns to Brussels to meet his Majesty. A voyage on the Rhine, visits to Hamburg, Frankfort, &c. Of the soirée at Potsdam I can only say now—brilliant but rather trying success.

DEATH AT THE PALACE.

June 6.—What news to-day! The "Tyrant who spares nor king nor churl" has been busy, indeed, in high places. When I wrote of the day of mourning which is to come, I little thought to-day would bear such tidings. The death of the sailor-brother of the Emperor Adalbert; of the Princess of Leignitz, wife of Frederick William III., and of the mother of the Shah! The concert at the palace is postponed. The Emperor will feel his brother's loss acutely. What the Shah will do we have yet to learn.

YALE COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon by President Porter Before the Senior Class.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn, June 22.—The baccalaureate sermon before the senior class of Yale was delivered this morning by President Porter in the college chapel. Every part of the building was crowded to the uttermost. Not only the galleries, the space usually set apart for the use of visitors to the chapel, but even the junior and sophomore seats on the side aisles were crowded by an audience made up both of persons from the city and of relatives and friends of the students. The senior class marched in a body from the Lyceum to the Chapel, where their usual seats on the centre aisle had been reserved for them. The exercises were opened by an anthem, sung by the student choir, and although the first impression made by the heavy tones of solely male voices, unrelieved by the lighter and clearer notes of the female parts, is rather strange at first, the general effect is very pleasing. The President announced as his text the fifth verse of the fifth Chapter of the first Epistle of John: "Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?" The sermon which followed was an earnest appeal for belief in a personal Christ, and for resistance to the modern tendency to substitute therefor Christ's self-denying character. The President first urged that to overcome the world was a fit task for the thoughtful men of all ages, for it includes not only understanding the laws of the universe, but overcoming one's self. The second point was that help in overcoming the world is needed now as much as ever, notwithstanding our immense progress in the arts, sciences, and literature. For with increased culture comes enlarged sensibilities and capacities for sin. And in the next place, there can be no substitutes for our old faith. Civilization, education, the elevation of taste by literature and culture were each shown to be inefficient helps in aiding man to overcome the world, for without the influence of a living person science and culture can accomplish very little. From these premises the President drew his conclusion—that faith in a personal God is the only agency by which man can overcome the world. This Christianity supplies, and therefore no man and no generations of men can outgrow occasion for belief in God, unless they also outgrow the problems of life.

The President then addressed the "Gentlemen of the Graduating Class," who rose from their seats to listen to his last words of advice to them. The words were few, but they were both spoken and listened to with deep feeling. President Porter first referred to their bright career through college. But even under such circumstances they had, he said, all learned what sorrow and trouble was, and so had felt the need of this belief in Christ, which he had previously urged. Finally, he said that his best wishes for his beloved pupils were that they might all finally inherit eternal life.

Although the sermon had occupied more than an hour in delivery, it was listened to by all with the deepest attention.

At its close, after a hymn and the benediction, the President left the pulpit and walked down the centre aisle, between two rows of those whose development from youth to young manhood he had so anxiously watched; and as he passed them all bowed to him, with feelings of regard and respectful love, which were far from being lessened by the thought that the ceremony was now performed for the last time.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

Incendiarism in this State and Michigan—Forests Burning—Repetition of the Peshtigo Disaster Threatened.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—The *Democrat & Chronicle* has a special dispatch stating that an incendiary fire occurred at Mount Morris, Livingston County, at 1 o'clock this morning, which destroyed all the brick stores between the American Hotel and the Phelps House. The loss is estimated at $80,000, partially covered by insurance in the following companies: Royal, of Liverpool; Hartford, Ætna, and Phoenix. The sufferers are W. H. Coy, boots and shoes; Tallman Brothers, grocers; Warren Richmond, jewelry; James Yeomans, druggist; George Joel, clothing; Wm. Mullen, saloon; Donohue Brothers, grocers, Bingham & Coy, hardware; E. H. Palmer, photographer. These places were all on Main-street. on Canal-street the losers are Geo. A. Green, two dwellings and a barn, and the Phelps House barn was burned.

DETROIT, June 22.—The Huron Salt and Lumber Company's Works, at Salzberg, near Bay City, were entirely destroyed by fire at midnight, Saturday, together with 1,300 barrels of salt and 1,500,000 feet of lumber. Loss, $125,000; insurance unknown. The lumber was owned by Detroit parties, and the remainder of the property belonged to Smith & Co., of Chicago. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Forest fires are reported from various parts of Northern Michigan, and a repetition of the disasters of October, 1871, is feared.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—An extensive fire is raging in the forest on the Fishkill Mountains, which has already traveled nearly five miles, and burned 1,000 cords of wood.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 22.—The large tannery belonging to B. J. Kuntz, at Beersville, four miles from here, was burned last night. Damage about $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

THE PASSAIC FIRE.

Loss of Two Lives—$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The fire which broke out at Passaic, N. J., on Saturday night, as announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, and which, at one time, was thought would have laid the entire city in ashes, has proved to have been less destructive to property than was at first anticipated, though unfortunately attended with the loss of two lives. At about 11 o'clock on Saturday night Police Officer Odlis, who was standing at the railroad depot, discovered flames issuing from the livery stable of Henry Yereance, and he ran to the City Hall to give the alarm. On returning, he found that the fire had already communicated to the Acquackanonk House, a three-story and Mansard-roof frame building, 120 feet long and thirty feet deep, the first floor of which was divided into stores. Five minutes after the alarm of fire had been given half the block bounded by Railroad-avenue, Jefferson-street, Washington-place, and Hamilton-avenue—an area equal to a full block in New-York City—was in flames, and the buildings being of wood, in half an hour scarcely anything remained but a heap of smoldering ruins. The Acquackanonk House, which was entirely consumed, was owned by Herman Schulting, and occupied by Henry Levie. The lower portion of the building was occupied by Terhune's drug-store, Burdell's paint-shop, Joseph Rhode's plumber's shop, the Post-office, the lock-up, Garrison's saloon, and Rowe's feed-store, all of which were quickly demolished by the flames. The fire then spread in a northerly direction, destroying the stable of Jacob Wilson, the adjoining building, occupied by John Duffus, City Clerk, Van Elderstein & Demorest, builders, and J. Morell, carpenter, and communicating to a row of two-story buildings. Of these Roslz's tailor-shop was entirely destroyed, and Post's paint-shop also, but the stock of the latter was saved. The saloon of John McKuwn, next door, had caught fire, and it was torn down by the firemen, checking the fire in this direction.

The fire had also extended to and destroyed the barn and dwelling-house of A. E. Miller, in the rear of Railroad-avenue. The railroad depot was threatened, and the telegraph instruments, boxes, fixtures, &c., were removed, but owing to the direction of the wind, the building was only slightly scorched, and the fire was entirely extinguished at 2 o'clock.

While the fire was at its height, Mr. Yereance noticed that two of his workmen employed as stable hands, and who usually slept in the stable, were missing, and it was immediately surmised that they had perished in the flames. The supposition proved only too true, for on the ruins being searched after the flames had been extinguished, the bodies of the two men were discovered, burnt to a crisp. Their names were Henry Guttee, white, and a colored man known as Harry Thompson. It is supposed that they had been suffocated while asleep. Coroner Denholm impaneled a jury yesterday, and, after viewing the bodies, the inquest was adjourned until to-day.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at about $50,000—$35,000 on buildings and only $15,000 on stock, a number of the store-keepers having time to remove the great bulk of their property. The Acquackanonk House is valued at $25,000, and the owner does not know whether he is insured or not. Mr. Levie, the occupant, has lost between $4,000 and $5,000, and he is insured for $5,000. Henry Yereance, in whose place the fire originated, loses $3,000 on stock, including six horses, and $5,000 on the buildings; insured for $7,000.

The contents of the post-office were all saved, and considerable property was saved from the other offices and stores, but it was impossible to obtain any reliable information as to insurance. It is believed, however, that several of the occupants of the burnt building were entirely uninsured.

Capt. Spencer, Treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company, reports that he was passing the entrance to Yereance's stables, just after the fire was discovered, and saw a strange man running toward him. Mr. Spencer seized him and attempted to hold him, when the latter pulled out a knife and stabbed Mr. Spencer, after which he made a desperate effort and escaped. Other persons also say they had seen a man answering the description of Mr. Spencer's assailant rush into the basement of an adjoining store. The house was surrounded, and a vigorous search made, but without success. The general opinion seems to be that the fire was the work of an incendiary. No additional facts, however, have been brought to light to support that theory, although the City authorities are untiring in their efforts.

Other Fires.

The extensive lard-oil and candle factory of Charles Harkness & Co., on Eggleston-avenue, Cincinnati, took fire early yesterday morning and burned until noon. Total loss estimated $90,000; insurance, $75,000, in about forty different companies, partly of Cincinnati and partly foreign. The house was of stone and brick, two stories under and three stories above ground. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The excitement growing out of the late disastrous fire in Pottsville, Penn., has, to a great extent, subsided. The number of houses destroyed is thirty-four, involving a loss of $120,000, with an insurance of about $30,000. The sufferers, who lost their homes and much of their furniture, are now being provided for by our citizens until they can get houses to occupy. The first house is being erected in the burnt district by Jacob Britton, and will be completed this week. Our churches to-day contributed liberally for the relief of the sufferers, and further provision will be made to relieve their necessities. Since Saturday afternoon a fearful fire has been raging in the northern part of the county, about twelve miles from this borough, in the vicinity of Gilberton, a mining town, between Ashland and Mahony City. It started at 3 o'clock on that afternoon, near the Draper, breaker of the Hickory Coal Company, in some dry brush, near the railway track, from a spark of a freight-engine. In consequence of the severe drought now prevailing, the woods are as dry as tinder, and the fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and the breaker was in imminent danger, but was saved by the exertion of the miners and by the presence of large piles of coal dirt in front of the braker. The flames swept on until they reached a village romantically situated on a mountain slope named Quality Hill, consisting of nineteen cottages, occupied by the employes of the Hickory Coal Company. These with contents were so quickly destroyed that the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives. 100 people were in a short time rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The scene was frightful—the immense mass of surging flames, the flying women and children, the terror-stricken population, forming a picture which may be imagined, but cannot be described. The fire extended from this point east and west, and is still raging with unabated fury. About three miles of woodland have thus far been destroyed, and several towns are in imminent danger of destruction. Rain is earnestly hoped for to stay the progress of the fire.

CHOLERA.

But One Case in Washington—The Mortality in Memphis and Nashville Decreasing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The case of cholera of which mention was made in last night's dispatch has terminated fatally, and under the direction of the health authorities the body was buried in an hour after death. The subject was a colored woman, named Julia Smallwood, living on Sixteenth-street, near L. The case was reported by a leading physician yesterday to the Board of Health. A member of the board visited the place immediately, and found the patient in a comatose state and fast sinking. Dr. Cox pronouncing the case sporadic Asiatic cholera. There was no evidence that the disease was produced by contact. Every possible sanitary precaution to prevent the further spread of the disease was taken. The report of one of the morning papers of a half dozen similar cases in the city is pronounced by the board to be sensational and false.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—The mortality to-day from cholera was 52, against 59 yesterday. The weather has been clear and apparently healthy all day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 22.—This was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer being 94°, but the day was bright and clear. There has been a marked decrease in the deaths from cholera. The whole number of interments were nineteen, of which nine were cholera cases. It is the general belief that the disease has run its course here, and will probably disappear. Reports from the surrounding country, along the lines of railroads, are still very gloomy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The reports of cholera in this city are entirely groundless. Although there is anxiety, there is no apprehension of cholera, the city up to this time having been absolutely exempt from the disease. The Board of Health announce that the health of the city is better than during June for several years, and its sanitary condition is better than ever before known.

MONTANA CLAIMS.

Alleged Questionable Operations Over Indian War Vouchers—Apparent Over-Payment.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Much excitement has been caused by the recent action of Mr. Butterfield, clerk in the Second Controller's office, in connection with the adjustment of certain Montana claims, for the settlement of which Congress, at the last session, appropriated something over $500,000. These claims grew out of supplies furnished to the volunteer forces operating against the Indians in 1867 by citizens of that Territory. Originally they amounted to $1,100,000, but were scalded down by Gen. James A. Hardee, Inspector General of army, to the amount above mentioned.

These claims have been in course of settlement since the adjournment of Congress, and over $300,000 have already been paid. The particular cause of complaint against Butterfield has its origin in the fact, as alleged by various parties, that Leander M. Black, of the Territory of Montana, and A. J. Insley, of Kansas, had given to Alexander Cummings, Adjutant-General of Montana, $25,000 in vouchers in consideration of services rendered in issuing to them the quota of the vouchers claimed by Black and Insley. When the vouchers were presented here for payment by P. A. Largey, of Montana, about three months ago, they having been hypothecated by Cummings, to Largey for money advanced, Black and Insley entered a protest before Butterfield against the payment of the vouchers, claiming them as their property. Chief Clerk Curtis, acting as Second Controller in the absence of Dr. Broadhead, suggested to Largey to have the dispute between the two parties interested adjusted in court. Largey accordingly called on Butterfield, when Butterfield gave him until Wednesday of last week to procure an injunction against their payment until the matter could be brought to a judicial termination. The money had, however, on the preceding Friday, unknown to Largey, been paid on the vouchers to Black and Insley. The amount was something over $16,000. It is alleged that Black and Insley had given to a certain party in Washington vouchers to the amount of $15,000 for influence with the Indian Bureau in furtherance of Indian contracts some years ago. These vouchers were transferred to a gentleman in liquidation of a claim which he held against the party receiving the vouchers from Black and Insley, and these vouchers were next placed in the hands of Middleton & Co. bankers, of this city, for collection. They presented them to Mr. Butterfield when Black and Insley again protested against their payment to the other party, and Butterfield then paid to Black and Insley the amount found due according to the award of Gen. Hardie. The amount of money paid on both transactions is $22,000. No censure is cast on Mr. Curtis, though he did not particularly examine the Montana papers presented to him by Butterfield, among others at the same time, for his signature, not doubting his suggestion as to judicial determination in the disputed case would be observed. Yesterday the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to this matter by Messrs. Wilson & Stanton, attorneys for Largey and Middleton & Co., bankers, and by Largey in person. The Secretary informed those gentlemen he would give the matter his immediate attention, and cause thorough inquiry into all the facts. It is due to Mr. Butterfield to state, on his own representation, that he can satisfactorily explain his action in the premises, and is prepared to meet all charges against his integrity.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Four more bodies have been recovered from the Atlantic wreck near Halifax.

The Maryland editorial excursion party arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, and have spent a quiet day.

A telegram received at Quebec from Port-au-Basque reports a ship totally wrecked, and the drowning of the captain and mate.

Hon. E. B. Ewing, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at Iron Mountain, on Saturday night, of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

A man was run over and killed on the Morristown Railroad, at Flat Rock, Penn., on Saturday night. supposed to be John Stuard, of Ontario, N. Y.

The tug G. W. Farrar exploded her boiler at Port Huron, Mich., yesterday. The Captain and engineer are reported to have been badly scalded.

Dr. J. H. White, the business manager of the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, and President of the North-western Associated Press, died suddenly, of apoplexy, Saturday afternoon.

The Canadian marksmen, who are to take part in the shooting at Wimbledon, sailed for England yesterday, in the steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec. They were addressed on board by the Governor General.

An altercation, yesterday morning, in Baltimore, between George Ashton and Thomas Sorrell, both colored, ended by Ashton firing four shots at Sorrell, wounding him in the head, left arm, and right thigh. Ashton was arrested.

Wm. Hersch, a soldier from the garrison at Fortress Monroe, was murdered at 10 o'clock on Saturday night at Mill Creek, about a mile west of the fort. He was struck on the head with a slung shot by some unknown person, and died in a few minutes. A man named Davis has been arrested on suspicion.

The Iowa Republican State Convention meets at Des Moines on Wednesday next. There will be little excitement. The only contest will be over Lieutenant Governor, between Senator Dysart and D. W. Adams. Gov. Carpenter and Supreme Judge Beck will probably be renominated by acclamation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Wreck of an Irish Channel Steamer Near Holyhead—Twelve Passengers and Three Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, June 22.—The steamer Columbus, from Dublin, for Holyhead, ran ashore on St. Kene's rock, near Holyhead, to-day, and soon afterward broke in two amidships. She had on board 200 passengers, of whom twelve were drowned. Three of the crew were also lost.

German News from Paris—Anti-German Sentiment in Strasbourg.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Union*, (newspaper,) publishes a rumor from Berlin that the Emperor William is incapacitated for further duty, and that the Crown Prince Frederick William will soon be proclaimed Regent.

The municipal election in Strasbourg has resulted in the triumph of the anti-German candidates.

The Spanish Constituent Cortes and the Cabinet—Insubordinate Soldiers.

MADRID, June 22.—The Constituent Cortes has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the present Government, but authorizing Señor Pi y Margall, President of the Ministry, to form a new one in case of a crisis. The Ministers have consequently tendered their resignations.

Perfect tranquility prevails in the capital.

A Committee of Surveillance has been formed at Barcelona. Extreme Radicals there have telegraphed the Government requesting it not to order the soldiers guilty of insubordination to be shot.

MADRID, June 22—Evening.—Señor Pi y Margall has been conferring with the Deputies of the majority in the Cortes in regard to the composition of the new Cabinet. It is believed that Señor Estevanez will remain at the head of the War Department, and that Señors Missonave, Palanca and Carvajal will accept the portfolios.

Preparing to Excommunicate King Victor Emmanuel.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope is to deliver an allocution on Monday. The personal excommunication of King Victor Emmanuel is expected to be pronounced.

Decrease of Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LISBON, June 22.—The mail steamer Cuzco, from Rio Janeiro June 2, has arrived.

The ravages of the yellow fever were diminishing in Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, and other Brazilian ports.

Protestants in Mexico in Danger from Catholic Fanaticism—Jalisco Disturbed.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—The Mexican Press are discussing the question of a new ministry. They consider a change urgent in view of the necessity which has arisen for the protection of Protestant clergymen in Mexico. The interference of the military is especially demanded for their defense in Orizaba from the fury of the Catholic fanatics. A Protestant bishop there has been compelled to leave the place because his life was threatened. A riot occurred in Monelia on account of the expulsion of the Jesuits.

MATAMORAS, June 21.—The revolution in the State of Jalisco, headed by President Aguilar, growing out of an attempt of the State Government to collect back taxes for the past sixteen years, while the State was under the control of the Indian chieftain, Lozada, who was recently deposed by the general Government, has assumed serious proportions, and Gen. Palacios has been sent with his command to assist in quelling it.

Gen. Carlos Tuero telegraphs to the Government that it will be impossible to restore order in Jalisco if the State authorities enforce these taxes, and it is believed the State Government will have to abandon their collection or the Federal Government must suspend the State Government.

A Carlist Committee in Havana.

HAVANA, June 21.—The *Tribuno* says a Carlist Central Committee has been organized here. Large subscriptions have already been raised, and considerable sums of money forwarded to priests in Spain conspiring in favor of Don Carlos.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the Atlantic States, being highest over New England; it has fallen from the Gulf to the upper lakes and North-west, being lowest over the latter; partly cloudy weather, with raw areas, and fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds has prevailed from Missouri and Kansas to the lakes and Minnesota. Clear or partly cloudy weather over the Southern States, with light to fresh south-westerly to south-easterly winds, and over the Middle States and New-England States, with light to fresh variable winds.

PROBABILTIES.

For New-England light to fresh north-easterly to south-easterly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Middle States, gentle to fresh easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the lower lake region fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the Atlantic States, light to fresh south-east and south-west winds and partly cloudy weather; from Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas. Midnight telegraphic reports from the Gulf States, upper lake region, and all of the stations west of the Mississippi have not yet been received.

Summary Proceedings under Judge Lynch's Decree.

FRANKLIN, Mo., June 22.—George Fields, negro, outraged Lizzie Koch, a young German girl, near Augusta, Mo., on Saturday morning. Fields was soon arrested by the Sheriff near Labadec, and taken to Augusta, where he was hung by a mob. Everything is quiet.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—The house of Mr. O'Donnell, about twelve miles west of Sidney, was robbed on Friday night by a negro and a white man, who shot Mrs. O'Donnell, dangerously wounding her. A party organized at once, followed, and found the robbers near Potter's Station, and killed both.

Corner-Stone of a German Orphan Asylum Laid in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22.—A large procession of citizens, numbering several thousand, comprising singing societies, workmen, and various other civic societies, paraded the streets to-day, with music and banners, preparatory to laying the corner-stone of the new German Orphan Asylum on North Acquith-street. A dozen full bands were in the procession. Thousands of citizens lined the sidewalks and witnessed the parade. There were appropriate ceremonies, speeches, &c., at the laying of the corner-stone. Gov. Whyte, Mayor Vansant, and other prominent citizens, native and German, were present.

A Young Lady Commits Suicide.

LANCASTER, N. H., June 22.—As an up passenger-train over the Grand Trunk Railroad was passing the West Milan Station, on Saturday night, a young lady, named Jennette Carkund, about eighteen years of age, came out of her father's house, which stands close by the track, stepped in front of the engine, was run over and instantly killed, the wheels of the locomotive cutting her body completely in two. No cause is assigned for the act, which seems to have been deliberate suicide.

Print Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—Print Cloths hardly so firm. Sales of the week, 106,500 pieces, including [illegible],000 pieces extra 64s, up to October, at 6½c.; 15,000 pieces standard 64s, up to October, at 6⅝c.; 5,[illegible] pieces extra 64s, on hand, at [illegible].

THE CHOLERA.

Causes of the Disease and Preventives—Circular from the American Health Association.

The following circular on cholera, issued by the American Public Health Association, will be found to contain timely and valuable suggestions:

The American Public Health Association, by its Executive Committee, submits the following memorandum respecting the most available means for arresting and preventing the fatal prevalence of Asiatic or malignant cholera in this country:

The prevalence of this disease at several places in the Mississippi Valley is undisputed. Its progress from New-Orleans to Memphis and Nashville has been rapid, and is significant of its onward tendency. That it is being propagated, as in former visitations, by the excremental discharges of persons affected by the choleraic poison, aided by local causes, is as true now as in the former visitations.

To combat and arrest the progress, and prevent the epidemic prevalence of this scourge of sanitary negligence, it is necessary that the inhabitants of every city and town should promptly resort to the most effectual purification and the best known means of disinfection, and that this sanitary cleansing and preparation should, as far as possible, be undertaken before any cases of cholera occur, and that in the presence of the disease, these sanitary duties should be enforced in every household, and throughout the entire district. Experience has proved that the best way to prevent both pestilence and panic is to know and prepare for the danger. It is the only way to deal successfully with cholera.

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera are—

1. Neglected privies.
2. Filth-sodden grounds.
3. Foul cellars and filthy or badly-drained surroundings of dwellings.
4. Foul and obstructed house-drains.
5. Decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable.
6. Unventilated, damp, and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence or of excessive moisture remain, even these should be controlled by the proper cleansing and disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application at the same time of quick-lime and coal-tar or crude carbolic acid; white-washing with fresh quick-lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers, and closets, and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate, and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of personal health.

The security of personal health requires pure drinking-water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera—the "cholera contagium"—are readily understood, and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular, and we respectfully recommend that the statement and the following schedule of rules and methods be given to the Press and to all principals of schools, superintendents of places of public resort, railroad depots, ferries, hotels and public institutions, and to the masters of ships and steam-boats, and the conductors of passenger-trains throughout this continent, believing, as we do, that by the timely application of these measures the prevalence of cholera may be prevented.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For privies, water-closets, drains, and sewers—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution, and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive—Pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet-pan or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-vaults, sewers, and drains—Gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers, and ditches, the "dead oil" of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself is available; coal-tar may be used as a disinfecting paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Quicklime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon such walls and in damp places, and white-washing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets, and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw all such articles immediately into boiling water and continue the boiling for half an hour; or place them in a solution, covered, made as follows: One pound of sulphate of zinc, six or eight gallons of water, to which add two or three ounces of pure strong carbolic acid.

Keep the soiled articles saturated until they can be boiled. If the acid is not at hand use the zinc water alone.

Apartments, bedding, and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhea, should be fumigated by the burning of several pounds of brimstone (sulphur) upon a defended iron pan, with the place tightly closed for several hours, under a physician's directions.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE TAUGHT.

1. That thorough cleanliness, domestic and civic, and an abundant supply of pure water are essential means of preventing cholera in any household when the disease is near.

2. That general cleansing, scavenging, and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before cholera makes its appearance; and that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.

3. That in the words of the Chief Medical officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhea which the epidemic can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patient's power of infecting from other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged, but afterward, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power; and that if they be cast away without previous disinfection they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and the effluvia which these excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cess-pools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly, or through porous soils, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

4. Cleansing and purity, skillful disinfection, temperate habits, and wholesome diet, with pure water and fresh air, are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the causes of cholera. The watchword against this destructive enemy should be, remove the local causes that favor the propagation of cholera, and wherever it appears, let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful disinfectants and instant cleansing.

From being the most feared and destructive pestilence, cholera now may be controlled and extinguished more quickly and completely than any other epidemic disease. Believing, therefore, that the people of the United States require the suggestions which are given in this memorandum, this committee presents them for the purpose of hastening and making sure the most extensive, thorough, and speedy control of the destroyer.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., (New-York.)
C. W. WHITE, M. D., (Louisiana.)
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., (Illinois.)
WILLIAM CLENDENIN, M. D., (Ohio.)
C. C. COX, M. D., (District of Columbia.)
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D., (New-York.)
JOHN M. WOODWORTH, M. D., (Superintendent U. S. Marine Hospital.)
FRANCIS BACON, M. D., (Connecticut.)
HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D., (Pennsylvania.)
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., (New-York.)
Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We believe that the current notions with reference to cholera are not in keeping with our present knowledge of that disease. It did, at one period, seem proper to endeavor to allay all anxiety in the community, and to ignore the disease until its presence was forced upon our view. At that period, however, the nature of the complaint was less understood, and the ability to prevent it comparatively unknown. Then it was supposed to sweep with the wind over oceans and continents, and to prevail alike in Winter or Summer, on mountains or in valleys. Cholera has been carefully studied for many years, but only in comparatively later times have these studies borne satisfactory fruit.

Now, we may consider that the following facts are sufficiently demonstrated to serve as a basis for definite, practical action. Cholera is a specific disease, capable of being transmitted from person to person, or from one community to another. It is usually preceded by a painless diarrhea, and this discharge as well as those from the more fully-developed disease, are the most frequent causes of transmission. As heat and moderate moisture favor the growth of vegetation so do they the spread of this malady, which, like some other "ills that flesh is heir to," seems closely allied to vegetable life. Filth favors and cleanliness retards the advance of the disease, but besides this, sulphur and carbolic acid have been shown to possess the power of destroying the destructive germ. In the excellent paper of our City Sanitary Superintendent, published last week upon this subject, was a formula for disinfection.

Now, the particular conclusion to be drawn from our scientific knowledge of cholera is, that the country should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on sanitary measures, and that all filthy localities should be cleansed and all privies disinfected, particularly those on the lines of travel.

The fact that cholera has shown itself so early in the season on the Continent should make us vigilant, but at the same time there is little fear of anything like former epidemics if we use the means of prevention which are in our hands. Whether the disease be "sporadic," or whether it "causes little alarm," should not influence our conduct. Sporadic cholera or cholera morbus is rarely fatal, so that fatal cases should always be regarded with suspicion, and it does not help the few who have succumbed to the disease now prevailing in some of our cities that "little excitement" is felt by those who escape. It will probably be found, however, that disinfection has been, at least to some degree, practiced in the cities which have been visited on this continent, and with considerable success.

In the words of Bacon, "In counsel it is good to see dangers." Let us use all the means in our power to avert an epidemic, nor hesitate to anticipate even doubtful dangers and strive to check them. The time for allaying fear is when the malady is at hand; now is the time to use methods of prevention. A PHYSICIAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a small space in your columns for a few remarks upon that disease (cholera) which, in the past, has occupied, and at present occupies, so much of the public mind. As to its contagiousness, I admit, at the outset, that it is almost a waste of words to speak of it, and would refrain from any allusion to it even, did there not exist such a diversity of opinions regarding it.

The almost universal testimony of nearly every writer upon the subject, and those who have seen most of the disease, that physicians, nurses, and those in constant attendance upon the sick, do not contract the disease more readily than others, should, I think, be sufficient to bury the doctrine of contagion so deep that its resurrection would never again be mentioned in the catalogue of possibilities.

Quarantine regulations which at first in Europe was supposed would be sufficient to arrest the spread of the disease, have proved nearly or quite useless; neither do they appear to have been of any greater service in this country.

In regard to its predisposing causes, let me say that fear is one of the most powerful agents in predisposing the system to take on any form of disease whatever; therefore, those who live in constant fear of cholera are much more likely to contract the disease than others. Therefore, fear not. Cold is another cause predisposing the system to an attack of cholera; consequently we should be warmly clad with flannel next the skin. Hunger is another potent agent; therefore a nourishing diet of both vegetable and animal food (Sylvester Graham to the contrary notwithstanding) is almost indispensable to a healthy state of the system. In short, pursue that same general course of living, both as regards eating and drinking, that from long experience you have found conducive to health.

It is a universal law, with scarcely an exception, that "sudden changes of long-continued habits are injurious." Therefore, those who, from ignorance of this law, refrain from the judicious use of the many wholesome articles of diet which they have found beneficial to health, under the idea and plea of dieting themselves to prevent cholera, would most probably (*ceteris paribus*) be the first victims, should the disease again make its appearance in New-York.

Treatment.—First let me say that I have no "stereotyped" mode of practice, either for this or any other disease, which is so vauntingly put forth as almost oracular by many, who probably never saw a case of cholera; for it is well known that is assumes a variety of forms, and requires a varied course, to suit each individual case. One of the most powerful aids we possess is the steam-bath, and in the absence of proper apparatus it can be effected by placing the patient in bed and wrapping him in woolen blankets, rung out of water, as hot as can be borne, and dry blankets over all. Cover the abdomen with a linseed poultice, bottles of hot water about him and at his feet; ice to quench thirst. Frictions with dry flannels are useful, should they not produce spasms by too much motion of the patient; if so, they will do more harm than good, and should be discontinued. Astringents, as tannin; and stimulants, as brandy, ether, ammonia internally, and moist heat externally is the proper course.

Death-rate.—The mortality in this disease, nearly the world over, has been set down at about fifty per cent.; while under the treatment above named, which I adopted and pursued in the cholera of 1849 in the City of New-York, it was only a fraction over three and one-half per cent., which surely is sufficient to commend it to the favorable consideration of the public. I have thus given a synopsis of the mode of treatment which I pursued in the cholera of '49 and the rate of mortality. In conclusion, let me say that no definite rule can be given, but the particulars in regard to the course of treatment to be pursued in each individual case must, of necessity, be left, in a great measure, to the good judgment and practical knowledge of the attending physician. Should the cholera unfortunately appear among us again this season, unless it had changed its character I should pursue a similar course, with the full expectation of obtaining similar and equally satisfactory results.

J. S. KILBOURNE, M. D.,
No. 126½ Franklin-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 14, 1873.

Acheen and the Porte.

The *Jawaib*, the most influential Arabic journal published at Constantinople, after announcing that the ambassador from the Prince of Acheen had delivered to the Grand Vizier the letter with which he was charged, setting forth the grievances of the Acheenese, gives the following particulars of the past political history of Acheen:

"Acheen was conquered by the Sultan Ghâzy-Jauhan-Shâh on the 14th of Ramadhân, A. H. 611, (19th of January, 1215,) since which period its inhabitants have professed Islâm, of the Shâfa'ïy rite. Three centuries later, A. H. 922, (A. D. 1516,) it placed itself under the protection of the Sublime Porte. The Seyyid Fármah-Shâh, who was then Prince of Acheen, applied to Sinân Pâsha, the Grand Vizier of Sultân Selim I., requesting to be recognized as a vassal of the Ottoman Empire. The Sublime Porte readily accepted the proposal, and conceded a firmân to that effect. In the year of the Hijrah 1267, (A. D. 1850,) the Sultan A'ala-ed-Din-Mansûr-Shâh, then ruler of Acheen, applied again to the Imperial Government, and renewed his oath of vassalage. On that occasion the Sultan 'Abdu-'l-Majîd sent the Prince a decoration in diamonds, together with a firmân acknowledging him as a vassal of the Empire. Ever since the country has been placed under the protection of the Sublime Porte, all Acheenese vessels carry the Ottoman flag. From the Muslim conquest under the Sultan Ghâzy-Jauhan-Shâh up to the last ruler, A'ala-ed-Din-Mahmûd-Shâh, thirty-five princes have succeeded to the government of Acheen. It was in A. H. 1155, (A. D. 1742,) during the reign of Sultan Mustafa, that a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Constantinople between Holland and Acheen. By a provision in this treaty the Dutch were permitted to enter Acheen for the purposes of trade. In A. H. 1141, (A. D. 1728,) during the sovereignty of A'ala-ed-Din-Jauhar-Shâh, a treaty was made with England, which is still in force (it expired in 1870.) A. H. 1180 (A. D. 1766) the Dutch violated their engagements by seizing several parts of the island of Sumatra. A. H. 1241 (A. D. 1825) they attacked some other districts of the kingdom of Acheen, and replied to the protests of the ruling prince that they had not trespassed beyond their own limits. Finally, in A. H. 1288, (A. D. 1871,) Holland demanded the cession of certain islands belonging to the Prince of Acheen, and also permission to erect light-houses on several parts of the island. To these demands the Acheenese replied that they could grant nothing without the authorization of their suzerain, the Ottoman Porte. As to the light-houses, the Prince engaged to erect them at his own expense. To this the Dutch objected, then resorted to threats, and ultimately to aggression in order to attain their object, which was nothing less than the conquest of Acheen. Under these circumstances the Acheenese Government determined to appeal to the Court of the suzerain, and confided its mission to the Sultan to 'Abdu-'l-Rahmân-Zâhir Effendi, who is accompanied by Hajjy-'Abbâs Effendi, one of the notables of the country. It was after the departure of this envoy, who is Prime Minister to the Sultan of Acheen, that the Dutch commenced their hostile operations. Their repulse by the Acheenese is well known." The *Jawaib* hopes that the Imperial Government, in concert with the other Powers, will protect the Kingdom of Acheen from the aggressions of the Dutch, and that the Sublime Porte will issue a new firmân confirming its existing relations with Acheen.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Short Causes.—1973, Derby, Jr., vs. Morris; 2191, The General Exchange Bank vs. Schwab et al.; 2307, Knapp vs. Ripley; 2435, Evans vs. Brokaw; 2459, Healy vs. Drube; 2467, Johnson et al. vs. Hinman; 2469, Eagleson et al. vs. McGowan et al.; 2491, Oberley vs. Dickinson; 2511, Fowler, Executrix, vs. Genet; 2523, Childs vs. Genet; 2539, Marsh vs. Ahearn; 2569, The Excelsior Life Insurance Company vs. Stratton; 2573, Fisher vs. Higgins; 2577, The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Pomeroy et al.; 2598, Sweeney vs. Sheridan; 2604, The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. Wiant; 2603, Hoyt et al. vs. Dale; 2617, Pooler vs. Stanton; 2381, Gregory vs. Dinkelspiel et al.; 2695, Ingraham vs. Myers; 2717, Claflin et al. vs. Handibode et al.; 2725, McQuade vs. Duffy; 2741, Maxwell et al. vs. Fowler et al.; 2743, Knapp vs. Alden; 2745, Freidman et al. vs. Latorre; 2749, Viemeister vs. Diebold.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—55, Church of the Redemption vs. Grace Church.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Hannah Harrington vs Gomperts S. Gomperts.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock.—Calendar called at 12 M.—19, Valentine vs. Somers et al.; 32, In the Matter, &c., of the Mayor; 35, The People, &c., Johnson vs. Green; 36, Iden et al. vs. Wallace et al.; 37, Kirby vs. Green; 38, Same vs. Same; 39, Dowdell vs. Green; 40, Murphy vs. Green; 41, Hahneman vs. Green; 42, Roe vs. Green; 60, Goodridge et al vs. Lane; 77, Chase vs. Chase; 78, Williamson vs. Mason; 86, Continental Insurance Company vs. Woodworth et al.; 87, Hobert vs. Wilson; 88, Mead vs. Decker et al.; 104, Smith vs. Simons; 108, In the matter of Norwood, Receiver; 156, American National Bank vs. Gibson et al.; 157, Susey et al. vs. Bradley et al.; 181, Wilmerding et al. vs. Porter; 185, The People ex rel. Ryan vs. Green; 193, Sprague vs. Lasare et al.; 198 Romain vs. Garth; 200, —— vs. ——; 202, Durant et al. vs. Richards et al. Call 208, Meyers vs. Beach.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 41, Willich et al. vs. Wood et al.; 1893, Watson et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 361, Wagner vs. Babcock; 497, Baum vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 2075, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 685, Gadsden vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 2189, White et al. vs. Heckscher, Jr.; 131, Esten vs. Luyster; 2029, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; 2290, Boeklen vs. Hardenbergh; 1387, Harrison vs. Foss; 2247, Barker et al. vs. Davis; 2021, Fernandes et al. vs. The New-York Mutual Insurance Company; 1471, Howard vs. Smith et al.; 1665, Lathrop vs. Catherwood.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2006, Romertze vs. The East River National Bank; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1328, Cassidy vs. Wolff; 2540, Barnes vs. Miner; 2617, McGrath vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2618, Same vs. Same; 2619, Pettigrew vs. The Mayor, &c.; 52, Fowler et al. vs. Kelley, Sheriff, &c.; 2082, Drennen vs. Brass; 2060, Daukel vs. Goodkind; 1876, Schreiber vs. Schmaelslein; 1976, The Crescent City Bank vs. Matthews; 2044, Rathsen vs. Weincake.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2396, (Preference,) Foley, Administratrix, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; 45, Fogg et al. vs. Gilmore; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1490, Patten vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1469, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 697, Pollock vs. Lilienthal; 2011, Mower vs. Dailey; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1551, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 3384, (Preference,) Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3389, (Preference) Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1012, Merchant vs. Horgan; 2282, (By order,) Edwards vs. Baker; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 1908, Osborne vs. Rechten.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1631, Dever vs. Handren et al.; 2195, Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Payne; 2068, Delavan vs. Mann; 2117, Ninth National Bank of New-York vs. The Ninth Ward Bank; 2110, Wertheimer et al. vs. Frank et al.; 1798, Conde et al. vs. Hopkins, impleaded; 2088, Hall et al. vs. Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company; 2092, Ruescher vs. Anderson; 2196, Strong vs. Sproul; 2204, Sears vs. Spooner; 2030, O'Rourke vs. Sayre; 2099, Dwight et al. vs. Lord; 2121, Ripley vs. Hebbard et al.; 1548, Manson vs. Graham; 2105, Spooner vs. Shelton, Jr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—696, Helfenstein vs. De Cernea; 1287, Holsworth vs. Low; 2740, Lippe vs. Longstaff; 2358, Bleibtreu vs. Riffel; 2684, Boyd vs. O'Connell; 2352, Kent vs. Kennedy; 2356, Wortman vs. Smith; 2748, Louis vs. O'Neil; 1459, Preston vs. Watzfelder; 1881, Ninth National Bank of New-York vs. McNorth; 2180, Kerr vs. Kerrigan; 2610, Simon vs. Reming; 2306, Vanderbilt vs. Gregory; 2999, Schlor vs. Lehman; 2731, Rosenberg vs. Oppenheimer; 2822, Reaves vs. Dailey; 2174, Fesch vs. Tyng; 2760, Baxter vs. Fife.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2227, Alsberg vs. Suffen; 2447, Manasse vs. Freeman; 2448, Smith vs. Kammerer; 2449, Smith vs. Bruder; 2451, Smith vs. Reede; 2453, Haffner vs. Gardner; 2457, Deutsch vs. Howard; 2459, Crotty vs. Seabacker; 2461, Baer vs. Solomon; 2167, McCay vs. Murray; 2403, Kennedy vs. Baldwin; 1871, Boehm vs. Beson; 1117, Isaacson vs. Kellogg; 1553, Wiehn vs. Angue; 2437, Besendahl vs. Peyser; 2315, Mardock vs. lach.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2345, Turner vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2176, McDonough vs. Dorrity; 2400, Barr vs. Williams; 2116, Harricott vs. Post; 774, Simon vs. Frise; 2206, Duff vs. Phillips; 2184, Wilson vs. Hawkins; 2430, Pinney vs. Walling; 2434, Strauss vs. Artruck; 2436, Allien vs. Winship; 2440, Tarrant vs. Pringle; 2442, McCreery vs. Miller; 1457, Whan vs. Clinchy; 1469, Hall vs. Fischer; 1775, Schloerb vs. Wilkinson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Thomas Kenny, burglary; Adolphus Lohman and George O'Keefe, burglary; Samuel Robb, burglary; John H. Graham, burglary; Joseph Dalton, burglary; George Green, felonious assault and battery; Vincent Blood, felonious assault and battery; William Bullock, felonious assault and battery; Charles Haines, felonious assault and battery; Francis Heffernan, grand larceny; Brice Collard, grand larceny; James Devine, grand larceny; John H. McIntosh, grand larceny; Frederico Aguero, grand larceny; James McDonald, Edward Lesley, and William McCann, petit larceny; Sarah Jacob, receiving stolen goods; John Monaghan, misdemeanor.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Davis, J.—Frank H. Walworth, homicide.

A Turkish State Funeral.

Reporting the funeral of the late Halil Pasha, the *Levant Times* says: "The interment of the late Grand Master of Artillery did not take place at the early hour which had been fixed by the family. On receiving tidings of the shocking event, the Sultan, who had a high personal regard for the deceased, directed that the funeral should be postponed in order that it should be performed with all the honors due to the Pasha's rank and merits. His Majesty at the same time gave directions that the deceased should be buried in the turbeh adjoining the Tophaneh mosque, next to the resting place of the Sultan's late brother-in-law, Mehemet Ali, Capudan Pasha. The postponement also enabled a number of the deceased's colleagues and friends to pay the last mark of respect to him. A regiment of artillery and a regiment of infantry with a military band, accompanied his remain from his residence at Nishan-Tash to the mosque at Tophaneh, followed all the way by a great number of people, Mussulmans and Christians, the route being kept by a body of zaptiehs. The deceased was, as is the Moslem custom, carried in a perfectly plain and roughly put together deal coffin, with pyramid-shaped lid, covered with a Cashmere shawl, his fez being placed at the head of the coffin. The chief mourners appeared to be the deceased's two sons-in-law. The bearers changed every moment, hundreds of persons constantly pressing forward to assist in carrying the coffin, which is considered alike a privilege and a duty among the faithful. When the body was carried in the mosque-yard it was placed in front of the mosque, on a box covered with a Turkish rug, and it was left there while the followers went into the mosque to prayers. It was an hour and a half before they came out of the mosque. The imam then offered up a prayer in the open air over the body, all the Mussulmans present joining silently and concluding with the 'Amin,' pronounced in a low murmur. The priest then repeated some verses of the Koran, in a loud voice, the multitude, after each verse, ejaculating 'Amin!' in the same manner as before. After this ceremony, which lasted about five minutes, the coffin was carried into the mosque burial-ground, where it was placed alongside the grave. The lid was then removed; but all that was visible to the bystanders was a body swathed in white linen, the hands, which rested on cotton-wool, being alone left exposed to view. After the coffin (without the lid) was lowered into the grave—a brick vault about 6 feet deep—the imam descended also, and removed the covering from the face and breast. The features were not at all disfigured, and the only marks perceivable were a bruise under one ear and another on the shoulder. Four large stones having been laid over the vault, the melancholy ceremony terminated. All the imperial ordnance factories were closed for the day, and the workmen were among the attendants at the funeral."

The Chinese in California.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 10.

There are many causes for dissatisfaction with the condition of the Chinaman among us, including their lack of harmony with other classes of our population; their refusal to build comfortable houses and adopt the manners, dress, language, and ideas of our country; their small contribution to the taxes and trade of the State, and the crowded and unclean condition of many of their dwellings. But perhaps we ought not to throw all the blame on them. If they were welcome among us, and could here enjoy life in security and respect, many of them would adopt the American mode of life and abandon the idea of returning to China. They are neither sentimentalists nor misers; but now they feel an affection for their native country, because she alone offers them a permanent home, and many live in a parsimonious manner because they are anxious to escape, as soon as possible, from the enemies who here surround them. They dare not build good houses or purchase any combustible property away from the heart of the cities, because it would not be safe. We can scarcely blame them for not paying taxes until we give them some protection, under law and public opinion, as other classes have. They are not to blame for being here; but, if no better treatment is in store for them in the future, it would be better for our credit, if not for our industrial interests, that the Government should consider the policy of shutting our ports against vessels from China.

COMMENCEMENTS.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

The Orations of the Graduating Class—Prizes Awarded—Degrees Conferred—Alumni Dinner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, June 19, 1873.

A brighter day for the closing of Commencement exercises never dawned. Heaven kindly smiled upon the graduating class, one of the largest ever sent out from here. Everybody looked happy. The long and stately procession of men in jet black suits and new silk hats looked quite imposing as it marched a mile or so to University Hill, where, in the large chapel in Alumni Hall, the following was the order of exercises:

Prayer by President Dodge.
Music.
1. Latin Salutatory..........James William Ford
Candidates for Degree of P. B.
2. Labor and Capital..........Lodire J. Dike
3. The New Age Development..........Chas. F. Hull
4. The Chinese Question..........Jas. W. Hurn
5. Oliver Cromwell..........Frank H. Newton
6. Is Italy Free?..........Philo. F. Ogden
7. Republicanism a Finality..........Geo. B. Vosburgh
Music.
Candidates for Degree of A. B.
8. Oration of the First Degree, "Historic Monuments"..........Samuel Henry Archibald
9. Oration of the First Degree, "Symmetrical Growth"..........Bartlett Walters Barker
10. Oration of the First Degree, "Political Degeneracy"..........Wesley Everade Bates
11. Oration, "The Influence of Christianity on Art"..........Edwin Horatio Bronson
Music.
12. Oration, "Poetry"..........Fred. Emerson Brooks
13. Oration of the First Degree, "The Rule of the Common Man"..........Delazon Conley
14. Oration, "The Condition of the Working Classes in England"..........Albert Teele Dunn
15. Oration, "The Aristocracy of Brains"
Daniel Chase Easton
Music.
16. Oration of the First Degree, "Governmental *vs.* Private Enterprise"..Edward Dennison Gardiner
17. Oration, "To what are we Tending?"
Charles Irving Gordon
18. Oration of the First Degree, "The Christian Element in our Civilization".Sam'l Harrison Greene
19. Oration of the First Degree, "The Party of the Future"..........Jno. L. Heffron
Music.
20. Oration of the First Degree, "Ought the Ministry to Engage in Political Contests?"
Alvah Sabin Hobart.
21. Oration of the First Degree, "The Culture of Eloquence"..........Edgar Burton Hutchings
22. Oration of the First Degree, "Milton's Delineation of Satan"..........Robert Taylor Jones
23. Oration of the First Degree, "Byron and the Greeks"..........Caylon Harris Lewis
Music.
24. Oration of the First Degree, "Gladstone and English Reform"..........David Thomas MacClymont
25. Oration of the First Degree, "Should State Education be Strictly Secular?"
Cyrus Howland Merrill
26. Oration of the First Degree, "The Decline of Spain"..........William Leroy Paddock
27. Oration, "Christianity in the East,"
Sau Pah-Kan-too
Music.
28. Oration, "Our Indian Policy,"
James Andrew Pierce
29. Oration, "Straight-jackets for Thinkers."
Daniel Collins Potter
30. Oration of the First Degree, "The Strong Man,"
Albert Smith Sheldon
31. Oration of the First Degree, "Reverence for the Foreign"..........Frederick Palmer Sutherland
Music.
32. Oration of the First Degree, "Republican Institutions and Individual Development,"
Charles Augustus Towne
33. Oration, "The Legacy of Puritanism,"
Charles Henry Watson
34. Oration of the First Degree, "Industrial Education"..........George Edgar Weeks
35. Oration of the First Degree, "The Lesson of the Paris Commune"..........B. A. Woods
Music.
36. Philosophical Oration, "The Educating Influence of the Elective Franchise"..........John Greene
37. Classical Oration, "The Emancipation of Woman"..........Hermon Franklin Titus
Music.
38. Valedictory Oration and Addresses, "Job and Prometheus"..........Feargus O'Connor Ekings

The orations averaged five to seven minutes each, and the speaking was exceptionally good. The twenty-seventh graduate, Sau Pah-Kau-too, is a genuine Karen—a heathen converted to Christianity. His oration was excellent, full of hope and enthusiasm for the future of the Eastern nations that sit in darkness and idolatry. There have been some fifteen or twenty of these converted Pagans educated at this university at different times, all of whom have returned to their people and become very useful agents in the great cause of civilization and Christianity in the East. At the close of the speaking the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors in Latin, Greek, declamation, and essays, ranging each from $70 in money down to a set of books. The usual degrees of P. B. and A. B. were conferred. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. John J. Brouner, New-York City. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Lyman Wright, of Binghamton; Rev. W. H. Maynard, Auburn, N. Y., and Rev. L. V. E. Covey, of Texas. The brethren and dignitaries then with keen appetites proceeded to the alumni dinner. The speaking was very fine. Rev. Henry A. Cordo, of Jersey City, President of the Alumni Association, made an excellent address, in which he mentioned the death of the late Dr. George W. Eaton, former President of the university, in affecting terms, which appeared to touch the hearts of all present. After this toasts were proposed in regular order, and responded to by Rev. Drs. Hovey and J. S. Kennard, President Dodge, James B. Colgate, Esq., Drs. Bright and Anderson, of New-York; Dr. Fish, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. S. J. Matteson, Drs. Maynard and Wright.

The Alumni Association resolved to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late George W. Eaton, D. D., LL.D., who for half a century devoted his labors and his life to the interests of this university, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to raise funds and carry out the spirit of the resolution, to wit: James E. Hadnett, New-York; Lyman Wright, D. D., Binghamton, N. Y., and Rev. John C. Ward, Oxford, N. Y. The love and veneration for Dr. Eaton will doubtless be testified in a tasteful and appropriate memorial.

GRADUATING CLASS AT YALE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, June 21, 1873.

Ever since the final examination of the senior class on Wednesday last, there has been much anxious speculation as to who were its first scholars, and as to what a record for scholarship the class had made for itself when compared with preceding classes. All doubt was set at rest to-day by the official announcement, a few hours ago, of those who are called in Yale parlance, "appointment men." As they are over fifty in number, the full list cannot be given here, but the first ten, at least, merit notice. The Yale Distorian is Frank B. Torbell, of West Groton, Mass., and the Salutatorian is H. M. Denslow, of New-Canaan, Conn. Only two men have this year succeeded in taking what is called at Yale a philosophical stand. Their names are A. H. Allen and W. Beebe. In the next rank to them, and under the heading of first orations, are six names, viz.: W. A. Houghton, E. S. Cowles, J. A. Robson, W. T. Barber, F. C. Webster, S. S. Clark. The above names are given in the order of excellence, the highest coming first.

The system of marking at Yale is very peculiar. The mark which represents the highest perfection attainable is four, and the lowest mark a student is allowed to get and remain in college is two. The gradations between two and four are by hundredths. Thus a man is said to have a stand of 2.85, or 3.30, and so on, as the case may be. The final result is attained by a rigid system of averaging the marks obtained at each recitation and annual or term examination. This brief explanation is necessary in order that those not accustomed to Yale matters might appreciate the following figures: The mark attained by the Valedictorian this year was 3.61, just ten lower than the highest ever attained at Yale, which was in 1868 and by H. P. Wright, now a professor here. The Salutatorian followed by the long interval of .18, and, below him, the lowest philosophical stand was 3.36, and the lowest first oration was 3.14. These figures are quite honorable to the class as a whole, as well as to the men who have attained them, but what is still more remarkable is this, that every man in the class will obtain his degree. Usually there are anywhere from two to half a dozen whose marks are below two, or "average," and whose degrees are consequently denied them. This year there is not a single case of the kind.

I use this opportunity of presenting a few other facts of interest about the class which would be crowded out in the bustle of Commencement Week. They are compiled from the class statistics and other sources. The total number of the class is 113, and it is the fifth largest in the history of Yale, the only ones surpassing it in size being those of '47, '69, and '72. The average number of each class for the last ten years has been 108.6. Of this number forty per cent. are from New-England, thirty-nine from the Middle States, seventeen from the Western, and four from the Southern. These figures are in strong contrast to the corresponding ones at Harvard. Of its senior class, seventy-nine per cent. are from New-England, eleven from the Middle States, six from the Western, and four from the Southern—which figures indicate that Harvard is much the stronger in New-England, but that Yale has a better reputation in the more distant parts of the country. The figures as to the preparatory schools are interesting, as showing which is regarded by the greater number as the best school at which to prepare for college; but allowance must of course be made for extraneous circumstances. Andover was preferred by ten members of the present senior class as a preparatory school. Hopkins Grammar School followed, with eight members, and Williston and Claverack with four each. Private tutors prepared nine, and the others are scattering. The average age of the class is twenty-two years and sixteen days, and the average weight is 148 pounds. No less than seventy-five or sixty-six per cent. are members of the church, which fact ought to go very far toward correcting the too prevalent and erroneous idea as to the laxity of college morals. As to politics, sixty-five are Republicans, fourteen Democrats, ten Liberal Republicans, with the rest very scattering and undecided in their opinions. The combined influence of a Free Trade Professor and a Free Trade text-book has easily succeeded in winning sixty-eight to that theory, while only twelve remain true to the protection theories they brought to college with them. Of those who have decided as to their future occupation, forty-one have chosen the law, fifteen, business; thirteen, the ministry; six, medicine; six, teaching, and various others, including two editors, are scattering.

I append a summary of the exercises of Commencement Week, now so close at hand:

Sunday, June 22, A. M.—Baccalaureate sermon, by President Porter, in college chapel.

Monday June 23—Scientific school Commencement.

Tuesday, June 24, A. M.—Reading of senior class poem and oration in college chapel. P. M.—Reading of class histories on the Campus. Evening—Senior promenade concert at Music Hall.

Wednesday June 25, A. M. and P. M.—Alumni meetings and reunions. Evening—Glee Club concert at Music Hall. President's reception to the senior class and its friends at the Art School.

Thursday, June 26—Commencement.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

"Singleness of Eye"—Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. McCosh.

The first exercises connected with Princeton College commencement took place yesterday morning, Dr. McCosh then delivering the Baccalaureate sermon in the First Presbyterian Church there. The congregation was very large, and all attention was given to the learned President's discourse. The text was from Matthew, vi., 21:

"The light of the body is the eye; if, therefore, thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness."

And from John, vii., 17:

"If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God."

The lamp of the body was the eye, he said, showing the objects within, and enabling the indweller to move and act freely, as expressed, (Luke xi., 36,) "As when the bright shining of a candle doth give the light." We were commanded to have the eye single, as opposed to the eye that sees double, generally an evil eye. The evil eye they may first consider, then the single eye, and in both regard it as looking to the doctrine they were to believe and the duty to perform. No organ of the body was liable to more diseases than the eye, because of the complexity of its structure, its many coats, humors, and nerves, and from its great sensitiveness and delicacy. But the mind, which was the candle of the Lord, and was more fearfully and wonderfully made, was liable to a greater number of perversions. Both were made to perceive everything single and upright, but either may be so diseased as to perceive everything in a perverted form or a false color. It was one of the worst effects of the commission of sin that it injured the whole soul as disease weakens the body; it had a tendency to impart a fatal obliquity to the mental vision. The moral sense being abused lost its sensitive perception and did not fulfill its purpose of discerning between good and evil. He who had once yielded was more liable to fall again.

This was the origin of prepossession and prejudice. The sagacious Bacon found the causes that had hindered science for long ages in certain idols, *idola*, objects of false worship to which men were tempted to bow, *idola*, false appearances that mislead them; and he warns us against anticipating nature, instead of following the observations of its operations. What the great founder of the inductive philosophy discovered in the history of science they may find in the working of the human mind, and in the practical affairs of life. There were prejudices gendered which prevent us from discovering the truth, and which turn aside that love which we should entertain toward God and our fellow-men. The eye which was meant to see objects single now saw them double, and out of shape. Certain things, such as God and duty, passed out of sight; and certain other things, such as the pleasures and honors of the world, bulked out of all proportion. But the Lord said: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." As a result of this spirit man became incapable of discovering between truth and error. At length the devil entered into him, as into Judas Iscariot, and assuming the attitude of a rebel he declared that he does right to rebel. Such a one often took the position that he was not responsible for his belief. To man he may not be responsible, but he was certainly responsible to God. It may be true that he cannot believe, for example, that God will punish any of His creatures; but had he not previously brought himself to such a condition that he could not candidly consider the question? His incapacity to believe only aggravates his crime. The lamentable issue of the whole may be that the man became spiritually blind, given up to a hopelessly infatuated mind. This was the last stage of a sinful process which had long gone on. The light within had become darkness, and then how great was the darkness! It was the rejection of the light that was the sin. "If I had not come and spoken unto them they had not had sin, but now they have no cloak (or excuse) for their sin." They preferred the darkness to the light, because their deeds were evil. The man who having once seen the light and become blind, was more to be pitied than the man born blind, who never saw the beauty of the world or the smiling faces of friends. The brute must not be condemned because incapable of distinguishing between good and evil; the condemnation rests upon the man who preferred darkness to the light because his deeds were evil. How pitiable the condition of such a man! Though allured by the most attractive considerations, he would not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he ever so wisely. One may describe to him the loveliness of virtue and holiness, but should meet no response in his bosom. He could see no beauty in Him who is the chief among ten thousand and altogether lovely, that he should desire Him. None so blind as those who would not see; none so wicked as those whose hearts had been hardened till they had become as the nether millstone. The man became at last incapable of distinguishing between light and darkness, of discerning between good and evil. It was the last stage of disease, in which there came on an insensibility, called expressively mortification, the certain precursor of death, followed by a resurrection of unrepented sins, which became the worm that dieth not and the fire that is not quenched.

The question here was, How was this singleness of eye to be got? For when any one began to reflect and to put this question, he found he had already sinned, and so far lost his power of clear vision. How was he to recover it? There were two courses opened to the man who had sinned. One was to go on heedlessly in the course on which he had set out; the other to surrender at once, to confess the past sin, to turn back and seek a new spirit. The latter was the method specified and dwelt upon in Psalm xxxii. It was heaven devised, and the only method fitted to accomplish the end. When sin was not confessed, it remained bound up in the bosom to eat inward like a cancer; but the effect of a soul being reconciled to God was like an angry sky discharging itself in showers, and then smiling upon the refreshed landscape. The law of the heart, conscience, was satisfied, for God, the lawgiver, was pacified. Even as the raging waves of the ocean rested when the winds of heaven cease, so, when the anger of the Lord was turned away from man his tumultuous passions rocked themselves to rest. Bacon it was who said that a man entered the kingdom of nature as he entered the kingdom of grace, by becoming a little child. And in moral and spiritual matters, great intellect or learning was not as sure a preservative against error as a sincere truth-seeking and truth-loving spirit. It was thus, too, that the love of error misled men. The heart influenced the head. In observing the close connection between doctrine and duty, it should be remembered that when men were doing their duty they were able to know the doctrine, whether it was of God. Where there was any doubt it may be well for a time to suspend the judgment and act upon the truths already accepted. Had the student drawn back at the entrance of his course before discovering what literature, philosophy, history, and science were fitted to open to him because he did not see the end, he would have remained uncultivated and in ignorance. So in all matters of faith and practice, they should first ascertain that they were entering on the right path and then walk on, and as they advanced new views would open on either hand. They should accept the truth and follow it out. It was a truth of science they were asked to believe. They should ascertain first if it was sanctioned by induction, and not a mere fancy, and then receive it. But then it was not consistent with religion, they said, and asked, "Which are we to give up—our Bible or science?" He answered, give up neither. But they said they did not discover the consistency. Oh! but were their great intellects fitted to discover the consistency of all truths? he asked. Could they so much as tell how the soul was united to the body—the thinking part to the material? There was a time when people, pious and impious, thought Laplace's theory of the heavens inconsistent with religion. Now every scholar may see that there must be an ordinating power above, bringing such order out of what was once without form and void, as Scripture describes: "The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." When Darwin maintained that there was development in nature; that there was a law of natural selection; that there was a tendency in the fittest to survive, he was uttering truth in thorough conformity with Scripture, which everywhere proclaimed that there was development in the kingdoms both of nature and grace; that useful things are fostered, and noxious things allowed to become fewer and disappear. But if any one maintained that development could be carried on without the power of God, that there was nothing in nature but development, that development does not imply something original out of which the development had come, and a process requiring to be arranged by a Divine mind, and that there was not in man a thinking and responsible soul, as well as a material and organised body, he was setting himself, not only against religion, but against natural observation and all philosophy. Darwin himself knew this, and had been calling in a vague pangenesis or universal life to account for what his development theory did not even appear to explain. This pangenesis was a vague, meaningless expression for the great spiritual power working in nature and above it, and without which we could account for nothing.

He advised them to hold by the truths of science, but to beware of premature hypotheses and crude theories, which overlooked vastly more than they looked at; and to hold at the same time by the truths of religion. Thus moving on they may be in darkness for a time, having no light; but sooner or later a light would arise to guide them, as the star did the seekers of wisdom from the East; and it would conduct them to the very place where truth was to be found—not, it may be, in the form which they expected, but the very truth of God revealed to man, and before which they pour out the incense of a true heart, more precious than the gold, the frankincense, and the myrrh presented from the riches of the East to the infant Redeemer. There would be times when they should feel as if hemmed in by insuperable mountains, but a way would unexpectedly open. They may not see the end of the path; it is enough if they see the opening. And as they move on in this pass—up, it may be, a steep ascent—suddenly they emerge on some Alpine top, where, with the blue heaven above, they look abroad on an expanse of hills and vales, of plains and cities stretching away before them, and bounded only by the boundless sky. And they cherish the hope that like that sun which they see setting, when the time of their departure comes, their spirit will career on far beyond the horizon of time, with bright worlds ever opening on the right side and on the left, until they stay at last at the foot of the eternal throne of God.

Adding a few words on duty, he said that young men were apt to feel as if they could command their own destiny by their ability and energy. But how many circumstances over which they had no control may occur to frustrate their designs! After gaining victory after victory they were defeated with nothing left but complaints which irritate them—like Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage, like Napoleon nibbling at his cage in St. Helena. Many a brave and able man was left in the end, stranded at the entrance of the harbor which he meant to enter so triumphantly. Following out the history of two youths setting out on life's journey, one taking counsel of himself, the other of God, what a great difference was seen when both were overtaken by some sudden catastrophe which overwhelmed them. The one had no pleasant recollections, nothing to brood on but his folly, while the consciousness of rectitude floated like a lily on the flood. "To the upright there ariseth light in the darkness." Should both prosper and find riches and honors, it was the same. The most miserable men were those who, having earned wealth by crooked policy, felt obliged to say, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity." The others had all along sources of enjoyment which sanctify the mammon of unrighteousness.

Addressing the gentlemen of the graduating class, he said he had been connected with them by special ties, such as could never be formed between him and any other class. They were the first class entering college after he became President. He could not remember an act of any member leaving a painful impression on his memory—anything that would prevent him from meeting them with pleasure in the future. They had now come to an epoch in their lives. They would be grateful for the means of improvement enjoyed, for the training through which they had been put to fit them for life's active duties. They would realize that now they had to start upon a new field. The laurels placed on their brows were meant to be an encouragement for them to go on and earn fresh ones. In the race of life, some, stirred up by disappointments, may resolve that those who were least should be greatest, and those last should be first. The present was fraught with vast consequences to them. Their characters and habits, and with these their whole destiny, were now to be determined. Too seldom at such a season was there a sense of dependence on God, and it was because they entered on the business of life in a God-despising spirit of self-dependence that so many made shipwreck of honor, character, and conscience, and descended so rapidly the road to ruin. They had to go out into a world in which there was a keen contest between truth and error, and they must be prepared to take their part. However the fact may be accounted for, the world from the beginning was an arena of contest, a succession of darkness and light, of night and day; first of warring elements, according to Laplace's theory, then of warring animals and a struggle for existence, and the strongest and fittest prevailing, according to Darwin's theory. There was still a war between the conscience and the passions in the breast of man, between the flesh and the spirit in the breast of the Christian, between truth and error, between purity and pollution in the world. Into such a world they were to enter, through such a world to find their way. In this contest the decisive battle was fought 1,800 years ago, and they had to continue the contest as soldiers under Him who then gained a victory—an earnest of the final and complete victory. The contest between truth and error was now a fundamental one—not about the outposts, but for the very citadel; not about this truth or that, but as to whether there be any truth above what can be discovered by the senses. It was as to whether man was made after the image of God or after the image of the lower animals. In going into such an arena they must be prepared by intellectual discipline, and take a firm stand and show courage. He believed that in the conflict they would often fall back on the great fundamental truths—scientific, philosophic, and religious—which they had been taught in their college. For a century and a quarter Princeton had defended the truth, and she confidently expected the sons she now sent forth would prove as good soldiers for the faith as their fathers did in their day. Many trials, temptations, and inducements would assail them, but in far sweeter accents another's voice will address them, if they only listen to Him. "If any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Setting out on the right path, in the proper spirit, and trusting in the unfailing aid, they should not be so anxious to seem good as to be good. Many made efforts to save appearances which would have secured the reality, which has always a good appearance. They should be more desirous of gaining character than eminence, and instead of seeking as their grand aim riches, fame, or honors, they should seek the sound principle and the good name which are best fitted to bring them.

"Gentlemen of the graduating class," he said, in conclusion, "we send you forth with our imprimatur upon you. You will feel that you have to sustain the reputation of this ancient college. We send you forth with our good wishes. We send you forth with our earnest prayers that the blessing of the God of our fathers may rest upon you. 'The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; He shall preserve thy soul. The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth and even for ever more.'"

To-day occurs the Class Day exercises. Arthur A. Pell will act as master of ceremonies; James H. Cowan, of Ohio, will be the class orator; J. B. Conover, of New-Jersey, poet, and John P. Kennedy Bryan, of Charleston, S. C., historian. The occasion will be made memorable by the presentation by the class to the college of a life-size bust of President McCosh, by J. A. Bailey, of Philadelphia, and costing $1,000. Josiah R. Adams, of Pennsylvania, will be the memorial orator. The Class Day exercises take place in the Second Presbyterian Church. In the evening the exercises will terminate with a promenade concert in the college campus.

On Tuesday, at the First Presbyterian Church, occurs the oration before the library societies, by Hon. Henry H. Ross, of the class of 1857. Directly after this, the library inaugural address will be delivered by Mr. William Cullen Bryant. On the same day, at 3 o'clock, the school of science inaugural address, on the occasion of the opening of the school of science, will be delivered by Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

Wednesday, at 10 A. M., the procession will be formed at the college chapel, and move to the First Presbyterian Church, where the Commencement orations will be pronounced, the degrees conferred, and the prizes and fellowships announced. The galleries of the church will be assigned to ladies. Admission only by tickets, assigning to reserved seats. At 2:30 o'clock Wednesday, in Dickinson Hall, will occur the Alumni dinner, in connection with which the meeting of the Alumni Association will be held.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Baccalaureate Address by President Smith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Sunday, June 22, 1873.

The exercises of Commencement Week began to-day at Dartmouth with the Baccalaureate by President Smith. He was listened to by a large and appreciative audience, whose attention, notwithstanding the oppressiveness of the heat, was held to an unwonted degree by the eloquence of the doctor. The attendance was considerably larger than it has been on similar occasions since the centennial in '69. At that time, naturally enough, the audience was larger than the house could easily accommodate. Since then a sort of reaction has kept the number of visitors at Commencement quite small. There is a marked increase the present year. The body of the house was filled with the relatives of the members of the graduating class. There are a few from New-York. But few of the distinguished visitors have yet arrived.

This evening Prof. Luther T. Townsend, of the Boston Theological Seminary, delivered the annual address before the Theological Society. To-morrow evening the prize speaking of the juniors and sophomores takes place. There was some trouble about the sophomores' speakers, arising from a misunderstanding between the Faculty and the class about the appointments. The class thought to do a fine thing by refusing to appear as competitors. The trouble ended, as such troubles usually do: the speakers appointed were officially informed that they could appear on that occasion, either in *propria persona* or by substitute, or their seats in chapel would be vacant the rest of the course. It is needless to say that the sophomores will speak. The following is an abstract of President Smith's Baccalaureate address:

The text was in Genesis thirty-second chapter, eighth verse: "For as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed." The spirit of prayer, in a qualified sense of the term, it was remarked, may not inaptly be classed among the natural instincts. There is in the human soul, with all its pride and self-exaltation, a deep and ineradicable sense of dependence. We are neither self-made, we feel, nor self-sustained. We lean perpetually on props without us. In our blindness and weakness, and in the insufficiency of all earthly aids and resources, we turn, by a restless inward prompting to a power above us. The idea of God, if it be not innate, is at least most natural—of a God who can and will help us, and whose ear is open to our cry. So prayer has a place in all religions. There is not a mythology but embraces it; there is not a creed, either of Christian or non-Christian lands, but gives it warrant and prominence. Nay, there is scarce a human being, especially where the light of revelation shines, who does not, after some form or manner, at times, if not habitually, take the attitude of a suppliant. This normal tendency of our being is well set forth by Mrs. Barbauld. "If prayer," she says, "were not enjoined to the perfection, it would be permitted to the weakness, of our nature. We should be betrayed into it if we thought it sin; and pious ejaculations would escape our lips, though we were obliged to preface them with 'God forgive me for praying!'" But fallen man is a bundle of contradictions; and so, in this relation as in many others, there is often a lurking, if not an outspoken skepticism. It is the tendency of modern infidelity to eliminate all the great personalities from religion, and to substitute for them unintelligent, impassive forces. It either takes from us a personal God, or the privilege, at least, of communion with Him. And science, "falsely so called," lends to the doubter her glass and her crucible. In all the potencies she recognizes, prayer has no place. It may be a harmless and pleasant employment—a profitable exercise to the suppliant himself. But beyond that she sees no fruit of it. The views of Prof. Tyndall were next adverted to. I utter his name, said the speaker, with a feeling akin to reverence. A man who, with a diligence that never tires, a will that quails not before the most appalling obstacle, a keenness of insight that stops not short of the deepest mysteries, has made his way from obscurity to his present proud position—a man whose genius has illumined so broad and diversified a field of science, reaching from the cold glaciers of the Alps, through cloud and rain and river and rivulet, down to the central fires, yea, to the innermost secrets of those fires; is worthy to be heard with respectful consideration. Christian charity should have for him no scornful words. For he is no atheist—no infidel. He discards not prayer. He thinks not "otherwise than solemnly," he declares, "of the feeling that prompts it." He denies not even—after the puerile fashion of the *Westminster Review* and its coadjutors—the possibility of miracles. "There is no inherent unreasonableness," he says, "in the act of prayer"—in that act, he means, as it respects even the physical sphere. "The theory," he adds, "that the system of nature is under the control of a Being who changes phenomena in compliance with the prayers of men, is, in my opinion, a perfectly legitimate one." He only asks that this theory be verified; and it is in relation almost solely to the test he proposes that we take exception to his views. Mr. Tyndall errs, it was then shown, in assuming that we regard prayer in certain relations as "a form of physical energy," a view which we utterly repudiate; and he errs, also, in the inept and impracticable method of verification which he suggests. The closing address to the graduating class was as follows: "As we meet you in these Sabbath solemnities for the last time, very pleasant to us are the memories of your college course. I speak not for myself alone, but for the whole circle of your teachers. And very deep is the interest with which we contemplate your future. As you stand now on the verge of the great field of action, you have a new sense of its responsibilities, and of the importance of ample preparation for them. You will need for the work before you a various equipment. The highest mental discipline will be called for, and the largest possible acquisition. You will welcome, too, all fitting opportunities, facilities, and helps. But our chief solicitude is, that you may have the best spiritual endowments; that under whatever name you may choose to serve God—a matter, you will bear us witness, which we have ever held as of comparatively little moment—you may all be men of prayer. So, in the highest sense, as to all the best interests both of time and eternity, you shall be men of power. There are tender recollections awakened by the scenes of to-day, which specially commend to you this high attainment. There are graves which, to your open ear, are eloquent of it. You think of Huntley, and Richardson, and Smith, and Foster, and Clark—beloved classmates, with you but as yesterday, with hearts as buoyant and promise as fair as yours—now numbered with the dead. I seem to hear their voices from the spirit land, saying, 'Whatever else ye fail of, be men of prayer.' While yet the dew of youth is upon you, you may need, as they did, that only key to the pearly gate. Should long life be yours, yet as cares accumulate, as burdens press upon you, as fierce conflicts arise, as sorrows are multiplied, as temptations cluster about you, you will need, to your latest breath, this Divine resource. You will need it in whatever lowly walk, and on whatever shining height. I thank God, as I speak, for the example of one—that honored son of Dartmouth, mourned of late by the whole nation—whose life was a noteworthy illustration of the theme before us. The late Chief Justice Chase, I joy to believe, was a man of prayer. He bowed the knee, we are told, at the family altar. He communed with God, we doubt not, in the secret place. And the normal issue of that communion was his whole grand career. It is pleasant to remember, that it was in these classic halls, as we have reason to believe, he began his life of devotion. I was affected by the statement, as I lately read it, that for many hours of the week preceding his decease he employed his colored servant in reading to him from the recently-published sermons of his own college President, the late Dr. Bennett Tyler. How, as page after page was turned, was he carried back, doubtless, to the scenes of his undergraduate life. He was a boy again. He was within these halls, as of old. His classmates were about him. The preacher's noble form was before him; and the living voice, so especially persuasive then, as tradition has it, to a life of faith and prayer, was sounding again in his ears and thrilling his heart. What fitness and suggestiveness was there—what a memento of the power he had wielded—in the presence and the ministry of that representative of the down-trodden race for whom it had been his joy to dare and to do. And how are we pointed to the chief source of his power, as his life of prayer comes thus to its natural and beautiful close. What a lesson have we in this elder brother, for these younger sons of Dartmouth. Be ye 'followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises.' Be ye men of prayer, and so, when the last of earth shall come to you, you shall leave blessed memories behind you, and the voice of supplication shall pass into heaven's anthem of praise."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 21.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	120⅛	200 Union Pacific R...	25⅛
20,000 U. S. 10-40, R...	113	200 do...	25
100 Cen. Coal...	38½	200 do...	24⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅛	100 do....b3.	25
100 do....s3.	101⅛	100 do...	24⅞
400 Pacific Mail...	38⅛	600 Rock Island R.b3.	109⅛
200 do...	38⅛	200 do...	109⅛
200 do....s3.	38⅛	100 St. Paul R....	51⅛
1100 Erie Railway...	64	100 do...	51⅛
200 do....b3.	64	300 St. Paul R. Pref...	71⅛
300 W. Union Tel....	85⅛	300 Tol. & Wab. R.b3.	68⅜
200 do....s3.	85⅛	200 do....b60.	68⅛
200 do...	85⅛	100 do...	68⅛
400 do...	85⅛	100 Chic. & Alton R...	109⅛
100 do...	85⅛	500 Ohio & Miss. R...	38⅛
300 North-western R.	72⅛	1000 do...	38⅛
1000 Lake Shore R....	93	100 do...	38⅛
300 do...	92⅛	100 do...	38⅛
300 do....b3.	92⅛	100 do...	38⅛
400 do...	92⅛	300 Han. & St. Jo. R..	34⅛
1800 do...	92⅛	300 C., C. & I. C. R....	28
800 do...	92⅛	200 do...	28
100 Ft. Wayne R....	95	300 do...	28

MONDAY, June 23—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, June 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,189,400
Increase in Specie	430,700
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	207,200
Increase in Deposits	2,221,400
Decrease in Circulation	50,700

	June 22, '72.	June 14, '73.	June 21, '73.
National Capital	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Legal Capital	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	292,808,800	277,714,400	278,903,800
Gold and Gold Notes	19,912,000	26,967,600	27,398,300
Other Legal Tenders	53,829,400	46,397,000	46,704,200
Deposits	228,931,000	218,171,100	220,392,500
Circulation	27,528,100	27,402,700	27,352,000
In Sub-Treasury	54,862,100	67,000,600	67,410,200

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	June 14, '73.	June 21, '73.	June 22, '72.
Deposits	$218,171,100	$220,392,500	$228,931,000
Circulation	27,402,700	27,352,000	27,528,100
Total	$245,573,800	$247,744,500	$256,459,100
Required 25 ℔ ct.	$61,393,450	$61,936,125	$64,114,775
Actual basis	73,364,600	74,102,500	73,841,400
Excess	$11,971,150	$12,166,375	$9,726,625
Rate of money	4@6 ℔ ct.	5@6 ℔ ct.	4@6 ℔ ct.

The Bank movement on the present return denotes steadiness. The Banks owe $8,500,000 less on Deposits than this time last year, and hold $7,000,000 less in Greenbacks. On the other hand $7,500,000 Gold Notes on the Treasury in excess of this date last year, and in the main are partially stronger in their surplus of Lawful Money reserves above the required 25 ℔ cent. to Deposits and Circulation. During the week past Money was not quite so cheap as during the previous week, on call loan, although still 1 @2 ℔ cent. below the standard of 7 ℔ cent. per annum. The demand for prime Merchant paper continues at 6½@7 ℔ cent.

Business is very brisk in the line of Domestic Produce. The receipts by Rail and Canal are liberal, and the Exports are only limited by the inadequate freight room for Europe. The clearances from New-York for the week amounted to $6,500,000, exclusive of $1,000,000 Silver. The ship-owners are enjoying an unusual harvest in the way of high freights on Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Tobacco, and Petroleum. The British and German steam-ship lines are especially favored this season. They come out full of emigrants, and have quick dispatch home with full cargoes of American Produce, at high freights.

In other departments of trade the usual Summer dullness is experienced, and of late the Importations have fallen behind last season, although the amount of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed this month, and on which Customs are paid, is about equal to, or slightly in excess of, last June.

The price of Gold has fallen to 115½ ℔ cent., making 3@3½ ℔ cent. decline since the month set in. The liberal supply of Bills made against our Domestic Exports and continued moderate negotiations abroad, and the employment of United States Bonds as a medium of remittance, have all tended to keep Exchange on London within the Gold-shipping points. And, independent of these influences, the Anglo-American Syndicate, co-operating with the Treasury here, has been directed with much skill and discretion, as affecting the Exchanges and the Gold Market. The process of converting the United States 5-20s bearing 6 ℔ cent. into the new 5 ℔ cent. Loan, intrusted to the Syndicate, will go on until the termination of the contract in December.

The Treasury has directed the payment of the July Gold Interest from and after Wednesday of this week, and there will be a Treasury sale of Gold, in addition, on Thursday, of $1,500,000. The effect of these disbursements, and the probability that Exchange will continue to come into the market, as it has been doing of late, below the rates at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold Coin, are against a July speculation in Gold based on an export demand, while any calculation that may be made on the scarcity of Gold to supply what is called the "short interest" in the market is met by an unusual accumulation of Gold Notes in the New-York Banks. A further decline in price, from a quotation already reduced three per cent., is anticipated by some well-advised Banking authorities, although contrary to the usual course of the market in July, and, on some considerations, not especially desirable at this time.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $5,790,952, against $7,948,863 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $6,571,935, against $4,395,843 same time in 1872. The export of Gold and Silver, $1,067,890, against $753,243 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,742,600.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$26,024,381	February	$28,728,564
August	42,892,129	March	42,625,922
September	34,290,330	April	36,597,173
October	30,688,752	May	34,419,270
November	23,850,040	June 7	6,362,231
December	26,925,208	June 14	6,218,013
January	27,689,752	June 21	5,790,952
Total since July 1, 1872			$402,959,408
Same time previous year			405,475,366
Increase since July 1			$2,515,958

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,660,668	February	$21,130,602
August	19,404,143	March	21,982,209
September	19,484,798	April	25,510,719
October	22,124,740	May	26,253,026
November	23,625,216	June 4	5,396,442
December	21,411,220	June 11	5,614,992
January	20,060,550	June 18	6,571,935
Total since July 1			$263,028,648
Same time previous year			219,264,368
Increase since July 1			$43,764,270

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,248,668	February	$3,670,444
August	2,886,148	March	2,570,432
September	1,489,635	April	3,850,810
October	4,729,143	May	2,942,553
November	4,862,923	June 7	2,159,443
December	2,953,370	June 14	1,385,858
January	7,127,989	June 21	1,067,890
Total since July 1, 1872			$60,619,623
Same time last year			56,239,549
Increase since July 1			$4,380,074

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,318	July	$16,921,466
August	10,960,758	August	3,005,003
September	13,894,683	September	3,725,229
October	11,814,182	October	5,618,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,057,456
December	6,864,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,037,490	January	16,019,011
February	12,113,129	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,298	March	3,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	8,321,801	May	6,798,793
June 7	2,151,308	June 7	356,472
June 14	1,864,264	June 14	271,089
June 21	1,742,600	June 21	177,208
Total, 1872-3	$129,153,474	Total, 1872-3	$72,109,679
Total, 1871-2	151,841,700	Total, 1871-2	76,455,716

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 22, '72.
American Gold	116¼@115½	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	119@117¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	121¾@120¾	117⅛
U. S. New 5 ℔ cents	115¾@114⅛	112⅝
Central Pacific 6 ℔ cents	103¾@102¾	104⅝
Union Pacific 6 ℔ cents	87@86½	93¾
New-York Central	101½@100¾@101¾	97⅝
Rock Island	109¾@108@109¾	110⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	38¾@37¾@38¾	45⅝
St. Paul Common	52¾@50¾@51¾	55⅝
St. Paul Preferred	72¾@71¾	77⅝
Toledo and Wabash	67¾@66¾@68¾	75⅝
Union Pacific	28@22@25¾@24¾	38⅝
Erie	65@63¾	55⅝
Western Telegraph	85¾@84¾@85¾	75⅝
Pacific Mail	40@37¾@38¾	70⅝
Lake Shore	92¾@91@92¾	93⅝
Harlem	130¾@126xd	116

The illness and death of Mr. Horace F. Clark, of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific Roads, created a temporary depression in these two Stocks near the close of the week, from which there was an immediate recovery in Lake Shore and a gradual recovery in Union Pacific, while the adverse influence of the event referred to upon other Stocks was almost wholly overcome by the close of business on Saturday. The uncertain condition of the affairs of the Pacific Mail and the questionable relation of most of the new (Wall-street) Directors to the Stock itself, was another drawback to the general market. As stated in our Sunday edition, it was rumored on Saturday Afternoon that the Managers had resolved to issue any part of $3,000,000 Bonds that may be required, from time to time, to pay the accruing obligations, (about $1,800,000,) of the concern for their new steam fleet and to carry on the business of the China and Atlantic lines without embarrassment. The Bonds are to be first offered to the Stockholders.

The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Hanover Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Oriental Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Broadway Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Twelve ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Chatham Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Treasury of the United States will pay (chiefly at the Office in New-York) on or after Wednesday next, June 25, the following Gold Interest on the Public Debt of the United States:

	Principal.	Interest.
Six ℔ cents., 1881	$283,681,350	$8,510,440
Six ℔ cents., 5-20s	561,238,050	16,836,841
Five ℔ cents., 1874	20,000,000	500,000
Total		$25,847,281

Mr. H. R. Low, the Treasurer of the New-Jersey Midland Road, advertises that Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. will pay the July Coupons on the Mortgage of the Road.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℔ cent.*, payable July 7.

The People's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Bank of New-York has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company pay *Five ℔ cent.* July 15, equal to the arrearage of 2½ ℔ cent. in April and the regular 2½ ℔ cent. in July.

The Market Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Preferred Dividend of the North-west Company, *Three and a Half ℔ cent.*, is payable July 15, and the transfers close June 28.

The Wells-Fargo Express has declared a Dividend of *Four ℔ cent.*, payable July 5.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

The New-York National Exchange Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ℔ cent.*, payable July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.—At present rate of gold, an investment of $10,000 in the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line yields an annual interest of $880, and, held to maturity, an annual rate of Ten per Cent. Issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100, and limited to $20,000 per mile. Price for the present 90 and accrued interest. For sale or exchange for marketable securities. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston, Financial Agents.

Parisian Improvements.

The Parisians, says the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, learn with pleasure that some of the works commenced under the late régime are to be proceeded with, and that the city finances have so far recovered from recent events that the municipality can afford to lay out 7,000,000 francs on improvements. Among other works determined upon is the prolongation of the Avenue de l'Opéra. This superb thoroughfare, which is to run from the new Opera-house to the Théâtre Français, will when completed, be the finest in Paris. At present only about 100 yards are completed at each end, but the £40,000 now voted for continuing the avenue will go far to aid in its completion. In addition to the above undertakings over £80,000 is to be spent on the Tuileries, and no doubt the Hôtel de Ville will be rebuilt. The Palais Royal is nearly reconstructed, and until the next restoration will be occupied by the Council of State. It was thought that in clearing away the rubbish many valuable articles would be discovered among the débris of the Tuileries, but hardly anything of value has been recovered, with the exception of a bronze statue of Perseus belonging to M. Thiers, which some member of the Commune had probably carried off from the ex-President's hotel in the Place St. Georges before it was destroyed.

Validity of the Minnesota State Railroad Bonds to be Tested.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 11.

At the term of the United States Circuit Court which commences its session in this city on Monday next, the 16th inst., a very important suit will be tried. We refer to the case of Selah Chamberlain against the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company and the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company. This suit is brought by Mr. Chamberlain as holder of a large amount of the old Minnesota State Railroad bonds against the present railroad companies, to whom the State, without consideration, transferred in 1864 all the lands, road-beds, and franchises of the old land grant railroad companies. These road-beds were all graded by Mr. Chamberlain, for which he received no pay, except said State bonds.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 21, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Tar, bbls	319
Flour, bbls	14,659	Resin, bbls	5,303
Meal, bbls	1,473	Spirits Turp., bbls	106
Meal, bags	225	Tow, bales	50
Wheat, bushels	113,947	Leather, sides	6,947
Corn, bushels	97,900	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,659
Oats, bushels	69,172	Beef, pkgs	53
Rye, bushels	16,100	Pork, pkgs	16
Peas, bushels	1,500	Cut-meats, pkgs	223
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Lard, tcs	33
Broom-corn, bales	48	Butter, pkgs	4,233
Copper, bbls	65	Cheese, pkgs	13,872
Cotton, bales	2,940	Grease, pkgs	220
Dried Fruit, pkgs	122	Tallow, pkgs	90
Eggs, bbls	1,414	Tobacco, hhds	1,063
Beans, bbls	85	Tobacco, pkgs	133
Hemp, bales	19	Starch, pkgs	500
Hides, No.	3,320	Rice, pkgs	26
Hides, bdls	30	Wool, bales	221
Pitch, bbls	70	Whisky, bbls	531

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet: 500 bags Rio, by the Merrimac, sold at 18¾c., gold, and 200 bags San Domingo at 17¼c., gold. Quotations nominally unchanged. A purchaser's name was inadvertently used as that of a vessel in yesterday's report.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at nominally unaltered rates; sales, 207 bales, including 166 bales to spinners, 25 bales to shippers, and 16 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been an active movement noted, opening at a reduction of 3-16c.@¼c. ℔ ℔., but closing a shade stronger. Sales since our last of 16,200 bales, of which 5,500 bales last evening, and 10,700 bales to-day, with 4,300 bales more at the call, closing with June contracts at 20c.; July, 20 5-16c.; August, 20 3-16c.; September, 18 13-16c.@18¾c.; October, 18 1-16c.@18⅛c.; November, 18c.@18 1-16c.; December, 18c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,940 bales, including 567 bales from Savannah, 146 bales from Washington, 1,005 bales from Charleston, 1,222 bales per rail....The week's exports hence have been 11,214 bales; also 118 bales Sea Island.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been very tame, but held rather more confidently.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in slack request within the previous range.

FERTILIZERS—Trade has been comparatively slow of sale since our last, yet prices have been quoted steady for most kinds of stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and weak as to price, with ample offerings of nearly all grades at ruling figures, and a very limited call for supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls. all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, at $4 60@$5 30, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair ordinary to very good; inferior to good extra State, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 25; good to very fancy do., $6 50@$7 35, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 30, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 50, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been sold to the extent of only 550 bbls., within the previous range; market heavy....Rye Flour quiet; quoted as in our last. Sales, 270 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25....Corn-meal steady; 750 bbls. changed hands.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted off 1c. a bushel, on a comparatively free offering of stock and moderate inquiry, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat, nominal, with a very slack demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,000 bushels at $1 53 for fair No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 35@$1 38 for No. 3 Spring; $1 25@$1 28 for rejected Spring....For forward delivery, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring was quoted at about $1 50 for early July delivery, but no important dealings transpired....Corn has been quite active, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher. The demand has been mainly for shipment, though, in part, on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 292,000 bushels at 50c.@52c., for ordinary to good steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 53c. for choice do.; 42c.@49c. for hot, damp, and inferior; 63c.@65c. for new Yellow Western; 64c. for old Mixed do., and 57c. for prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western. August delivery....Rye held above the views of buyers, and inactive....Barley and Malt dull....Oats have been in better request, especially sound White, which have been quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel on the more desirable grades. Sales have been reported of 62,000 bushels at 40c.@42½c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 41c.@41½c. for full lots; 45c.@50c. for ordinary to choice White do., mainly at 47c.@48c. for good average samples, and 58c. for very fancy do. (car stock.)....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....The week's export clearances hence for European ports embraced 12,462 bbls. Flour, 972,983 bushels Wheat, 286,880 bushels Corn, 20,641 bushels Rye, 13,386 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Quiet but steady; 125 bales Calcutta Cloth sold on private terms.

HIDES—A fair inquiry has been noted for Wet-salted and Upper-leather stock, and a moderate call for other kinds at about previous quotations. The week's receipts have been 11,300 Hides, and 349 bales do.; sales, 45,700 Hides and 25 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 7,900 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 21@23 ℔s., at 25c.@25¼c., gold, selected; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Seconds, 21@27 ℔s., at 19½c.@21c., 2,700 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 22 ℔s., at 21c., gold, as they run; 4,060 Dry Concordia, 21@22 ℔s., at 24c., 4,000 Dry Rio Grande Cows, 20½ ℔s., 25c., 5,100 Dry Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Kips, 10@13 ℔s., 27c.@27½c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20@22 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 Dry Bogota, 20 ℔s., at 20½c., 1,700 Dry Central American, 18@21 ℔s., at 21c., 1,100 Dry Vera Cruz, 19@20 ℔s., at 20c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Texas, 22@23 ℔s., at 20½c., currency, selected; 2,800 Dry Texas Kips, 9@10 ℔s., 3,800 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 ℔s., 2,100 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans Kips, 20@23 ℔s., 800 Wet-salted Western, 60 ℔s., 400 Wet-salted Country, 50@60 ℔s., on private terms; 2,300 Wet-salted City Steers, 70 ℔s., at 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 ℔s., on private terms. The stock on hand is 205,150 Hides and 764 bales; same time last year 123,700 Hides and 770 bales.

MOLASSES—Dull and nominally unchanged to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Unusually quiet, with Strained to good strained Resin quoted at $2 95@$3 10 ℔ 280 ℔s., and Spirits Turpentine at 45½c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—There has been a restricted business in this line within the previous range, buyers having any existing advantage, especially on other than small lots.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quoted about steady, with Western at $39 50@$39 75, currency; City at $36 50, on a moderate inquiry. The week's exports have been 4,978 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive throughout, with crude, in bulk, quoted at 8c., and in shipping order at 13¼c....Refined, here, at 18¼c. for early delivery, and at 18½c. for forward deliveries.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and rather weak as to price, with sales reported of 175 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 75, and 750 bbls. do., June option, at $16 40....Dressed Hogs rather dull; City quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔....Cut Meats held higher, but quiet; sales, 100 tcs Pickled Hams at 12½c.; 25 boxes Clear Bellies, 14 ℔s., at 10c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8½c.; 800 Smoked do., 9½c., and 200 Smoked Hams at 14½c....Bacon held firmly, but inactive....Lard weak on a very limited business for early delivery; sales, 30 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅞c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 8⅝c.; and 60 tcs. City Kettle at 8¾c. For forward delivery a fairly active movement has been reported, but at easier prices; sales, 3,000 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 8 15-16c.@9c.; 750 tcs. do., last half of July, at 9⅛c.; 2,000 tcs. do., August, at 9 3-16c.@9¼c., and 750 tcs. do., September, at 9 5-16c....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 374 pkgs. Pork, 4,440 boxes Bacon, 3,016 tcs. Lard, 50 pkgs. Butter, 442 pkgs. Beef, and 64,660 boxes Cheese.

SKINS—Deer have been quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales, 9,000 ℔s. Para, and 2,000 ℔s. Texas, &c., on private terms. Receipts, 32 bales from Aspinwall, 85 bdls. from Para, and 6 bales Texas, &c. Goat, a trifle lower on a moderate business, with sales of 450 bales Mexican, 30 bales sound, and 260 bales sea-damaged Curacoa, on private terms. Receipts, 122 bales from Aspinwall, 40 bales from Curacoa, 186 bales from Calcutta, and 81 bales from Maracaibo.

SUGARS—Raw, inactive, but without further change. Sales, 586 hhds. and 200 boxes, including 176 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8c.; 167 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 243 hhds. Porto Rico at 9 3-16c.; and 200 boxes Clayed Cuba at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.; Refined unaltered.

TALLOW—Dull at former rates; 39,000 ℔s. sold, part at 8½c. for prime. The week's exports have been 3,017 pkgs.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 92½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—In domestic stock business has been unusually tame since our last, with limited offerings of most grades on a comparatively steady basis as to values. Of the new clip the arrivals and sales thus far have been unimportant, and prices have been unsettled. The available supply of foreign Wool has been liberal, and offered with freedom at late rates, but purchasers have not been disposed to operate to any considerable extent, and very few transactions have been noted. The sales reported during the week embraced equal to 135,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece at from 35c.@53c., chiefly at from 45c.@51c.; 105,000 ℔s. domestic Pulled, in lots, at from 40c.@47½c., mostly at 40c.@44c.; 125 bags Lambs' Wool, part at 45c.; 12,000 ℔s. Oregon at 37½c.; 8,000 ℔s. Texas at 30c.@32c.; 295 bales California Spring at from 25c.@32c.; 42,000 ℔s. California Fall at from 17c.@22c., and 18,000 ℔s. Cape at 32c.@35c. ℔ ℔....The advices from Philadelphia are of a dull market, with old stock scarce and steady, and new clip offered with some show of urgency on arrival at prices favoring buyers. The week's receipts were 2,503 bales. The week's sales amounted to 244,000 ℔s., including X and XX Fleece, 48c.@52c.; new Ohio do. at 48c.; Domestic Pulled at 38c.@46c.; Combing, 60c.@63c. for Washed, and 45c. for Unwashed; XX de Laine, 60c.; California Fall at 25c....From Boston, the report is of a fair business, manufacturers buying suitable lots at about steady rates, as a rule, with prices of the better grades of California quoted as favoring sellers. The week's receipts were 4,422 bales Domestic, and 243 bales Foreign. The week's sales were 1,080,000 ℔s. Domestic, and 410,000 ℔s. Foreign, including X to XX Domestic Fleece at 47½c.@52½c.; Picklock at 57½c.; Super to Extra Pulled at 34c.@48c.; Combing, 40c.@47½c.; Washed Delaine at 54c.; California Fall, 18c.@22c.; California Spring, 27½c.@35c.; Port Philip at 54c.; Australian Pulled at 80c.; and South American Sheep-skins at 28c.

FREIGHTS—A good demand prevailed for Grain room, and a fair inquiry for tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Naval Store trades at very full rates, on a limited offering of accommodation. Market otherwise essentially unchanged....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 150 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7 16d. ℔ ℔....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 60 hhds. Tobacco, at 52s. 6d.; and, by steam, 45 bbls. Pork, at 8s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Also, a British ship 1,185 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, at 12d. ℔ 56 ℔s.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 70s....For Larne, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 13d. for Corn and 14d. for Wheat....For Cork and orders, an Italian brig, 290 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 9s. 3d.; a bark, 582 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 9s., or, if direct, at 8s. 9d. and £10 gratuity; an American ship, 1,503 tons, with about 8,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, on private terms; a brig, 232 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., from do., at 8s. 6d.; an Italian bark, about 450 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., (a recharter,) at 8s.; a Norwegian brig, 258 tons, (to arrive,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 9s. and 7s....For Belfast, an Italian bark, 439 tons, with equal to about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 6d. ℔ quarter, with option of Petroleum, for Bristol, at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl., and another bark, about 650 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from do., at 8s. ℔ quarter, with option of Liverpool....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,194 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (next voyage,) at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 15,800 bushels Rye, 260 boxes Bacon, 320 bbls. Resin, 270 pkgs. Tobacco, and 750 pkgs. Merchandise, at rates....For Stettin, a German bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 3,060 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Bergen, a Swedish brig, about 225 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s....For the Baltic, direct, an American brig, 391 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 301 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. to the Mediterranean, and 8s. 3d. to the Adriatic....For Barbadoes, a brig, about 250 tons with general cargo from Philadelphia, at $1,900....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at $7 50 and $5....For Quebec, a Portuguese ship, 895 tons, hence, with Coal, at $2 75, gold, ℔ ton....For Boston, a schooner, with sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5 25; and an American bark, 266 tons, with Melado, from Havana, at $5 75....For New-York, a British brig, 288 tons with Sugar and Melado, reported from Havana, at $6 50, $1 62½, and $6; and a schooner, with Sugar, from Matanzas, at $6 12½....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at market rates.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Lake and railroad imports for the last 24 hours—525 bbls. Flour, 84,644 bushels Wheat, 170,057 bushels Corn, 30,950 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 20,094 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—168,331 bushels Wheat, 41,236 bushels Corn, 12,624 bushels Oats. Railroad Exports—43,507 bushels Wheat, 28,860 bushels Corn, 26,600 bushels Oats, 1,680 bushels Barley. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$8; Bakers', $7 80@$8 25; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, at $1 36; 8,000 bushels do., at $1 35; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 44½; No. 2 do. at $1 35@$1 36; Chicago No. 2 at $1 35; White Canada at $1 70@$1 75. Corn declined 1c.; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 40c.; 8,000 bushels at 40½c.; 6,000 bushels at 41c. Oats in good demand; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 34c. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@98c.; Western, 90c.@95c. Rye nominal at 80c. Barley-malt stronger; Western, $1 @$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of the market unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower, but closing steady on the decline; No. 2 Spring at $1 19@$1 19⅛, Soft and Hard on the spot; $1 19 for June, $1 15⅛ July, seller at $1 13 for August; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 3 Spring, $1 07½@$1 08; Rejected, 89c.@90c. Corn firmer, but quiet for sales on the spot, except in special houses where No. 2 Mixed was sold at 29c.@30c.; strictly fresh do., 32c.@32½c.; closed for July at 33⅛c.; bid for August, 37½c.; Rejected, 26c.@26½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 26c. on the spot; Regular at 27c. for July; Rejected, 22½c.@23c. Rye steady; No. 2 is quoted at 60c. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 51c. Mess Pork dull and lower; sales at $15 on the spot; $14 85@$14 90 for July. Lard steady at $8 25@$8 30 on the spot. Whisky steady at 89c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Freights active and higher; Corn to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 248,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 218,000 bushels Corn, 116,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; business small. Wheat dull and lower; sales of single lots of Soft No. 2 Spring at 95c.; No. 3 Fall, $1 15@$1 20, delivered. Corn dull and unsettled, and lower at 34c.@35c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; 36c. in elevator, cash; 36c.@37c., seller August. Oats dull and declining at 27c.@28c. for No. 2, on track; 27½c. in elevator, cash; 27½c., seller August; 31c.@32c., sacked. Barley—No sales. Rye dull at 60c.@62c. Whisky quiet at 89c. Pork weak at $16 50@$16 75. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard nominal at 8c. for Summer; 8¾c. for Refined. Hogs quiet at $4@$4 40. Cattle firm at $3 50@$4 75 for fat Indiana and Texans; $3@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 50 for fair Butchers'; $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; round lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 45; sales, 1 car at $1 50, and 1,500 bushels White Canada on private terms. Corn quiet; sales, 1 car High Mixed at 54c. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted; $120 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged, with a fair demand; Shorts, $16@$17; shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middling, $18@$20, ℔ ton; sales of one boat-load of Shorts at $15. Canal Freights—Wheat, 1¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—54,900 bushels Wheat, 1,716,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,797,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 1 White Wabash at $1 80; No. 2 do. $1 75; No. 3 do., $1 57; Extra White Michigan, $1 70; Amber Michigan, seller July, $1 46; seller August, $1 37; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 Red, $1 42; No. 3 do., $1 33; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 55. Corn dull and lower, at 41c. for High Mixed, spot; 41c. seller July; 43c. seller August; 44½c. seller September; Yellow, 41½c.; White, 45c.; no grade, 35c. Oats dull at 35c. for No. 2, seller July; 34c. for Michigan. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Southern White scarce at 72c.@74c.; do. Yellow dull at 61½c.@62c.; Mixed Western quiet at 60c. Oats steady and unchanged; Southern, 45c.@48c.; Western, 40c.@43c.; do. White, 44c.@47c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and nominal; Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Sugar-cured Hams unchanged. Lard unchanged. Western Butter firm; good to choice, 18c.@21c. Whisky, 93½c.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork lower; held at $16 37½@$16 75. Bacon in fair demand at 7⅝c. for Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats quiet at 6⅝c. for Shoulders, 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13½c.@14½c.; Plain, 13c. Lard sold at 8¾c. for Tierce, 9¾c.@10½c. for Keg, 8½c. for Steam; order lots ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 90c.@91c.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 90@$6 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 28 for No. 1; $1 20¾ for No. 2, cash; seller July, $1 17¼. Corn dull and lower at 31½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 26c. for No. 2; 30c. for No. 1. Rye in fair demand and higher at 62c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 65c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 144,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, and 131,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour dull and lower at $6 50@$7. Wheat dull at $1 35@$1 40. Corn quiet at 40c.@42c. Rye quiet at 65c.@66c. Oats quiet at 33c.@44c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork easier at $15 50@$15 75. Lard dull and unchanged; Steam held at 8½c.; Kettle, 8½c.; bid, 8⅜c. Bulk-meats quiet at 6½c.@6⅝c. for Shoulders, 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Petroleum—Business small; quotations lower; Crude, 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, 18¾c. for June; 18⅝c. for July, August, and September. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extras, $5@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7 50@$7 75. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 50@$1 60. Rye, 75c. Corn very dull; Yellow, 58c. Oats—White, 45c.@46c.; Mixed, 40½c.@43c. Mess Pork, $17 50. Whisky, 91c.@94½c.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 626 head. Market active to extent of offerings; prices steady, with sales of fair to good shipping stock at $5 25@$5 50; choice and extra, $5 60@$6; good Cherokees sold at $4 25. Shipments yesterday, 3,960 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,160 head. Market active and higher; sales at $4 30@$4 65 for common to good; $4 60@$4 80 for choice, with an extra lot at $4 90. Shipments—10,158 head.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—Grain dull; prices nominal; No. 1 Red Winter Wheat held at $1 55; No. 2 at $1 43. Corn—45c. for High Mixed; 44c. for Low Mixed; Yellow Western and State, 38c. Petroleum unchanged, quiet and steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 41c. Resin quiet at $2 30 for Strained; $3 10 for No. 1; $4 50 for Extra Pale; $3 50 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—Bran dull at 69c.@70c. Hay firmer at $23@$24 for Prime. Pork easier at $17 50. Sugar dull at 8¾c. for Fair. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 126¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115⅝.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; good Ordinary, 16¾c.@17c. Net receipts, 191 bales; gross, 369 bales, difference from Mobile; exports coastwise, 137 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,485 bales.

MOBILE, June 21.—Cotton quiet and easy; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c. Net receipts, 81 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3 bales; coastwise, 143 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 16,957 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton—Demand light; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; Middling, 18⅝c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 447 bales; gross, 448 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,385 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 45,158 bales.

GALVESTON, June 21.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c. Net receipts, 166 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 23,856 bales.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c. Receipts, 250 bales; shipments, 937 bales; stock, 18,494 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Cotton easier; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 372 bales; sales, 135 bales; stock, 14,456 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 21.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 18c. Receipts, 68 bales; sales, 83 bales.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP and all help wanting situations, call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.; professed Protestant and all kinds of cooks, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Office, No. 621 6th-av., are great quantities of French and German cooks, laundresses, house-workers maids, nurses, &c.; those of all other nations as well.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, private families, hotels, boarding and Summer houses, City and country; also waiters.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES.—PRIVATE families and boarding-houses in City or County desiring good, reliable male or female help in any capacity can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE PARLORS OF THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY, (Authorized by special act of the Legislature,) A large number of superior servants are anxious to obtain employment. They comprise all nationalities. Their references are strictly investigated and honesty guaranteed. Employers in want of a thoroughly good and competent servant would do well to call at No. 602 6th-av. No. 602.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHER, or Waitress.—By a neat, tidy, young German girl, who has many years experience in either of above capacities; City or country; best City reference. Apply at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Welsh Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is an excellent chamber-maid; first-class waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REALLY GOOD and competent girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the washing for a not very large family; is not afraid of work; sober, honest, and very neat; wages, $14. Inquire at Employment Company, No. 602 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and laundress; understands fluting, doing up ladies' dresses, &c.; prefers the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 286 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Nurse.—By a German young woman; has superior City references that will bear investigation; is remarkably neat and very efficient. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; best reference from first families; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a tidy, competent young girl, who understands her work in every particular; has no objection to the country; last situation was in the City; employer can be seen. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; has lived over ten years with present employer. Call at No. 46 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 209 West 23d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls in any capacity, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Chambermaid, &c., or employment.—By two neat, tidy girls, Protestants; one as family cook, &c.; the other as chamber-maid or laundress; both are willing to be generally useful in a medium-sized family; prefer a situation in the country; have excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a competent young woman who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; wages moderate in a good home; will go in the country if desired; has best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a young Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR FRENCH COOK, about to leave her present employer, who is going to Europe, desires a place with her husband, who is a competent waiter; have the best testimonials and would be willing to come for moderate wages. Inquire at No. 602 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE, SOber, and industrious English Protestant young woman as cook; City or country; comes highly recommended from last employer's, and does not ask high wages. Inquire at Employment Co.'s, No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DOMESTIC HELP of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN, constantly on hand at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family, or Summer house; understands meats, soups, game, pastries, and is an excellent baker; prefers the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-work.—By a very respectable young woman; understands butter and milk; good plain cook; can take a laundress' situation; is willing to go a long distance in the country; good testimonials; good baker. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer, or assist in Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant woman; country or city; very respectable, and very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, cream; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Scotch Protestant sisters, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON, OR ASSIST in Washing.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable; very good cook; also good washer and ironer; good baker; meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 74 Barrow-st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as cook for either private family or Summer boarding-house; understands her work; has the best of references from last employer; wages moderate. Inquire at Employment Co.'s, No. 602 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy young woman; is a very excellent cook and laundress; has many years best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT FRENCH woman, and one who is a professed cook in the American, English, and French cooking by many years' experience. Apply at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first class cook; thorough in every branch of cookery; willing to go in the country; best references. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 334 East 59th-st.; ring the bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG DANISH GIRL; FOUR years' reference; an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; wishes to remain in her place. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT dress-maker wishes to engage by the day or week; cuts and fits in the latest styles; City reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class housekeeper; understands the management of a household; speaks English and German; references exchanged. Call at No. 113 8th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy, young German girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family in the country; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general house-work; is a good plain cook; understands washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG girl, (a Swede,) can do plain cooking, excellent washing, ironing, &c.; speaks good English; will go in the country if desired; has good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR KITCHEN-MAID.—By a very competent German girl; is an excellent worker; satisfaction guaranteed as a good plain cook, and a good laundress; best of references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT girl of excellent character, to do general house-work in a small private family. Can be seen on Monday at No. 304 East 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, strong, active, and very neat, as laundress in a private family; understands fluting; has five years' reference from last employer; will come for moderate wages. Inquire at Employment Company, No. 602 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN wishes family washing at her residence, No. 352 West 44th-st.; fluting done; would take family washing sent in from the country.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits families or gentlemen's washing to do at home; reliable and prompt. Call or address No. 308 West 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as laundress, for the City or country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 226 East 25th-st., third floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND OBLIGing Protestant young woman, either as infant's nurse or to take care of grown children; is willing to sew; good operator or chamber-maid; she is an experienced nurse; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSERY-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to take care of children in the country, (not City;) is a dress-maker by trade; wants to get out of the City for the Summer; is neat, tidy, and obliging. Address Private Stable, No. 113 West 18th-st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH girl; reliable and trustworthy, and highly recommended as nurse; willing to do chamber-work and sewing; wears caps and does not ask high wages; very neat and pleasant with children. Inquire at Employment Company, No. 602 6th-av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

Greatest Bargains This Season! Every Style Lower in Price!

Hair Goods, all the new Styles, 50 and 75 cents.

Ten Thousand cases Ladies' Panama and Leghorn Bonnets, Round and Shade Hats from 12 cents to $2 each.

Five new shapes, cannot be seen elsewhere, exhibited to-day.

Five Hundred cases of Men's, Youth's, and Boy's Hats, from 10 cents to $1 25 each. Examine.

Ladies' Undergarments, Suits, Infant's Cloaks, Caps, and Hats.

One Thousand Trimmed Round Hats, Bonnets, &c., from $2 to $10. Half last month's prices.

Bargains all Over the House This Week.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st. Fifth Block East from the Bowery, New-York.

AT KINZEY'S

Great clearing sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

Lace Shawls and Sacques closing out, $3 25 to $49.

60,000 yards of Ribbon closing out, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.

Wide rich Ribbons, 19c., 22c., 25c.

Silk Gros Grains, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.

Large lot of Sash Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c., 46c., 59c., 69c.

Auction lots of Real Laces, 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 39c., 42c. a yard.

Silk Laces and Vail Nets, 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c., 59c., 69c.

All our Hats and Bonnets closing out from 19c., 25c. up.

Lots of Hosiery closing out 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 39c. up.

Lots of Gloves closing out 6c., 10c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 31c., 38c. pair.

Underwear—Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys', closing out.

Silk Fans, closing 15c. up.

Linen Fans, closing 8c. up.

Yak and Guipure Laces closing out from 15c. yard up.

Lawns and Swiss Muslins, slightly wet, 20c. a yard.

Oxidized Belt Buckles, Chains, Chatelaines, Ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

Jaconets, Swisses, Piques, Nainsooks closing out cheap.

Closing out Silk Ties, 19c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 42c., 49c., 56c. up.

Closing out lots of Rufflings, Tucking and Trimming low.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 and 769 Broadway,

Corner of 9th-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

RICH, ELEGANT and DESIRABLE. A NEW IMPORTATION, just received per steamer THURINGIA, in all COLORS, PAINTED, ENGRAVED, CARVED, &c.

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Owing to the near approach of the time for ladies to leave the City,

We will offer some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,

Closing several lots of Black Thread, Guipure Yak, Ecru and White Cluny, Real Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Real and French, Spanish and French Blonds, All at less than cost to import.

Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques from auction.

Capes, Fichus, Vails, Parasol-covers, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.

Real Lace Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs.

10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions. Passementeries, Fringes, and Ornaments.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

BARGAINS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE. ONE CASE $1 50; FORMER PRICE, $2. ONE CASE $2; FORMER PRICE, $2 50.

ALPACAS,

ONE CASE 50 CENTS; FORMER PRICE 62½c. SPANISH CRAPES, TWO YARDS WIDE, 75c., FORMERLY $2.

FULL LINES ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE.

JACKSON'S,

COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1851. Insurance procured if desired. WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

REAL OXIDIZED GOODS!

CHATELAINES, CLASPS, ORNAMENTS, &c. Russia BELTS, BAGS, and SATCHELS; OXIDIZED MOUNTINGS, NEW, VARIED, and UNIQUE in design. Very desirable for traveling.

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—IMPORTED PATTERNS of all the SUMMER STYLES now ready. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. We FIT patterns to the FORM and warrant them perfect; also cutting and basting. Call early in the day; open until 6:30 P. M.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY, $1 60 per Gallon. Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade. J. M. HORTON & CO. Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID—COACHman.—A lady, leaving town July 1, wishes to secure good homes in the country for her three servants; a respectable colored woman as child's nurse or cook; a Protestant German girl as chamber-maid or to wait on a lady; a reliable colored man as coachman or waiter. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

NURSE.—BY A PERFECTLY COMPETENT and very neat and pleasant Scotch girl as child's nurse; would prove a thoroughly trustworthy and reliable servant; her references are the very best; is a good plain seamstress, and not afraid to work. Inquire at Employment Company, No. 602 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, COMPETENT young woman as child's nurse; has the best testimonials from some of the first families in the City; moderate wages; City or country. Inquire at Employment Company, No. 602 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young English woman as nurse or waitress; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days No. 243 West 55th-st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse; is thoroughly competent and reliable; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the highest reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, not long in the country; has lived out in Paris as nurse and maid; is a hair-dresser and nice seamstress; perfectly neat and active. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or as nurse and plain sewer; country for Summer preferred, or would go with a country family; is an excellent plain sewer. Call at present employer's, No. 39 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR CHILD'S NURSE, who can furnish the best of City references; grown children preferred, with sewing; is an excellent girl. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS child's nurse; will assist with sewing if required; best City references. Can be seen at No. 123 East 18th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, or Nurse.—By a real nice young Swedish girl; is a neat seamstress, and willing to make herself useful and agreeable; has two years' City references, the lady to be seen; satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat young woman, who can operate on sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's clothing nicely; has no objection to the country; will be recommended by last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City references from former employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant English woman as waitress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

MALES.

A YOUNG SWEDISH, CHILDLESS family wishes situations in a family, or to take charge of an office, store, or any other employment; $500 can be given as security. Will be found by inquiring on first floor of No. 70 Greenwich-st. for Mr. Biorkland.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, TWO YEARS in a London hides and leather commission house, wishes for an engagement in a similar establishment in New-York, at about three months hence; salary moderate; best references. Letters received by Mr. WM. KER, No. 63 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

BUTLER, OR BODY-SERVANT.—A thoroughly experienced single man, aged thirty-five. Address or inquire for Francis McTaggart, No. 13 West 42d-st., at house of his present employer, who reduces establishment.

BUTLER, WAITER, AND GENERAL SERVANT.—By a North-of-Ireland Protestant man, lately landed, aged twenty-five years; is a thorough old-country servant, and has best recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK OR Cook.—By a respectable young Englishman and wife; both are willing to work, and be generally useful in a situation at moderate wages; man understands the care of horses, working in garden, &c.; wife is an excellent cook; does washing, ironing, &c., nicely; will give excellent reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a Scotch Protestant man, aged twenty-five years; is a good driver in City or country; also a good groom and can milk, tend garden, mow lawn, &c.; is sober, industrious, and obliging; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and groom, (single man;) understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; prefers the country; best of reference given as to sobriety and ability. Address B. B., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTAble man and wife, situations together; the man as coachman; who is a good careful driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; the wife as cook and assist with the washing; both thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th-av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, USEFUL man, &c.—By a Swede, Protestant, aged thirty-two years; can attend horses, be generally useful about garden and lawn, can milk, &c.; will be recommended for industry, competency, honesty, sobriety, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD groom; has undeniable reference from first-class places, for honesty, sobriety, and capability; will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Address E. H., Box No. 233 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom; understands the treatment of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; also milking and gardening; is sober and obliging; first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. S., Box 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A married man, without incumbrance; is a German and a Protestant; can give good reference. Address P. O., No. 21 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands the business thoroughly; can produce the very best of City reference. Call or address P. N., No. 50 4th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLored man who understands his business in all its branches; is a good driver; good City reference. Address J. M., No. 311 4th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH ENGlish gardener; understands his business in every branch; is willing to be generally useful about a gentleman's place; can milk, &c.; will take a position as under gardener if desired; has excellent reference from England, and in this City; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A young Englishman, single, aged twenty-five years; very well recommended from former employers; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk and do all kinds of kitchen gardening. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swede, speaks good English, on a gentleman's place; can groom and drive horses, milk, mow lawn, work in garden, and do general work both out and in door; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st. corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARdener, fully competent to take charge of any first-class place; City references given. Address A. B., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a married couple; no children; man can do gardening, milk, care, and drive horses, and general work about a place; wife is a good plain cook and can do all other parts of house-work; also, caring milk and butter; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ELDERLY MAN, speaking French and English; can make himself useful in a house or gentleman's place; first-class City reference. Address No. 113 East Broadway, top floor.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged man as waiter in a private family in the country; understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man (lately landed) as waiter; is fully competent to fill the position; best of recommendations from the old country; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German in a private family or in a private boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good testimonials. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A WHOLEsale cloth jobbing house, a salesman, with a good reliable trade. Address Post-office Box No. 2,307.

WANTED—IN A SILK HOUSE, A SMART, active young man of sixteen or eighteen years to make himself generally useful; must write a good hand and correct at figures; salary $200. Address, stating references, &c., Box No. 3,290 Post-office, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL. Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORA; or, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—FIDELIA—Little Nell.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—KOOMEE—Mr. Gus. Phillips.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—POPULAR EVENING CONCERTS—Mr. F. I. Eben, conductor.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Clubs rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $9 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $23; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

One of the suggestive features of the recent Republican Convention in Maine was the presence of several delegates who last year were known as "Liberals." Their action doubtless indicates the return of nearly all those who were deceived into the support of Democracy, and although so few in numbers that they are not of political consequence, it is gratifying to know that they have been visited with repentance. When the time for political action arrives in the other States, a similar fact will no doubt be observed, and it will be found that the moribund Democratic Party has derived no benefit from the fraud of last year, but has everywhere shrunk to its normal and diminutive proportions. Crushed in the nation, it yet gained some local advantages by pretending to be what it was not, and if these are taken from it, there will be nothing whatever to show for its cheat. In politics, as in everything, "honesty is the best policy," and if the Democratic Party is wise it will in future act upon the proverb. If it cannot obtain public confidence, it can at least hope to regain self-respect.

Illinois is going forward steadily in the experiment of regulating railroad tariffs by law. The operation of the new law with reference to freight rates is not yet definitely determined; but it is probable that an attempt will be made by the railroads to secure under it an advance of local rates, i. e., rates within the State, amounting to something like one-third of those now charged. In this scheme the Alton and St. Louis Road has taken the lead, and if it is successful the result to many of the business interests of the State will be not only injurious, but, in some instances, ruinous. The railroads will unquestionably have to meet their customers in court, where the plea will be made that any advance is "unreasonable," and "unreasonable" charges subject them, according to the recent law, to heavy fines, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, for the first offense, up to $25,000 for each offense subsequent to the third. On the other hand, the working of the law in regard to passenger rates is likely to tend to a general reduction, estimated as likely to bring the average rate as low as three and a half cents per mile.

Our weekly statement of exports and imports continues to show a noteworthy increase in the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods. We are now within less than a fortnight of the close of the fiscal year, and our exports have amounted, in currency value, to $268,026,638. Last year, for a similar period, they were $219,764,270, showing an increase of $48,764,270. Reducing this amount to its gold value, we have an increase of $38,055,900. On the other hand, the increase of imports, gold value, and exclusive of foreign specie, are $2,515,958 over last year.

In the excited state of the public mind in the West, on the subject of monopolies, we may expect exaggerated reports of various kinds of anti-monopoly organizations. The latest and wildest originates with the St. Louis *Republican*. It declares the existence of a secret society, under the name of the "League of Justice," numbering 260,000 members in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, pledged to procure the repudiation of bonds issued in aid of railways, and to prevent companies from giving title by sale to any lands claimed under grants from Congress. These pledges, the report states, will be carried out peaceably, if possible, but by force, if necessary. This alleged movement is by no means inconsistent with the spirit in which some demagogues have treated the railway agitation, but it is not in harmony with the spirit of the Western people. The report may be set down to the credit of that sensational style of journalism which pays for periodical reports of the organization of a "Vigilance Committee" in this City.

The public will be glad to know that the report of the resignation by Mr. SCHULTZ of his position at the Vienna Exposition is premature. All agree that Mr. SCHULTZ has shown admirable energy and tact in the performance of his delicate and difficult duties, and that much of whatever credit the country is likely to get from its share in the Exposition is due to him. It is to be hoped that he may find it practicable to continue his services.

Curiosity to learn of the appearance and character of the Shah of Persia, and of the curious incidents that attend his visit, may be fully gratified by the admirable letter of Mr. RUSSELL published this morning.

An Advancing Danger.

It must now be admitted that a disease resembling malignant cholera has been for some time steadily spreading northward and eastward from New Orleans. Its ravages in that city were serious, but in both Nashville and Memphis have been alarming, the disease showing the fatality if not all the symptoms of the dreaded Asiatic type. The malady—for it cannot yet with truth be called an epidemic—has more recently reached Cincinnati and Washington, and it is reasonable to infer that it will appear in cities still further east which present favorable conditions for its propagation. The existence of this disease, and the danger that it may become an epidemic, are not denied by the best-informed physicians, nor by the health authorities generally. In some of the places where it has appeared, but especially in Nashville and Memphis, it has created a panic, resulting, as always happens in such cases, in large additions to its mortality. The fact, then, must be recognized that the country is undergoing another visitation from a disease which, because of the ignorance prevailing in regard to its causes and prevention, is more dreaded than any other.

The first and most important duty at this time is to show how easily the disease can be controlled, and this duty is happily performed by the circular of the Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association, which we publish this morning. This document comes from a source entitled to credit, as we find it signed by well-known physicians residing in all parts of the country, and its chief merit is that it puts in popular shape, so that they may be available for general use, facts which have long been familiar to medical science. Nothing is better known than the local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera, and these are told in plain language by the committee, so that they may be understood by all. The causes of the disease having been given, the means of its prevention are clearly pointed out. Cholera is distinctively a disease of filth, and its chief preventive, therefore, is cleanliness. Claimed by those who have given it most study to be infective in its character, yet numberless instances are upon record where its progress has been completely checked by ordinary precautions. It is true that the *contagium* of cholera, planted in a favoring soil, will produce an epidemic growth, but it is also true that the seeds of no disease can be more thoroughly and quickly extirpated. Sanitary science has made rapid advancement during the last few years, and has conferred many benefits upon mankind, but in nothing has its progress been more marked nor its blessings more valuable than in relation to the cause and prevention of cholera. It has shown that the most dreaded of diseases need excite no more alarm than measles, and the circular to which we have referred will be of inestimable public service at the present moment, as it is an epitome of sanitary science upon this subject.

There is no excuse for New York or any other city or town east of the Alleghenies being smitten with cholera as an epidemic, for there is yet time to take the necessary sanitary precautions to avoid the danger. Of late years the people have become better educated in hygienic duties, and there has been a much more efficient organization of health boards than ever before. This is more especially true of New York, where the people have been forced by the authorities to pay some regard to sanitary requirements, and where our Board of Health, now fully emancipated from political control, is giving gratifying proofs of its efficiency. The death rate during the present year, including the statistics for last week, shows that the City is in remarkably good condition, but it is also true that much remains to be done in order to make it entirely secure. Although our streets as a whole are tolerably clean, our surface drainage is defective, our sewers foul, our tenements to a great extent still unclean and unventilated, and many nuisances remain to be abated. These admitted evils present ample opportunity for the energetic exercise of all the powers possessed by the Board of Health, and it will be expected by the public to fully perform all the duties devolved upon it by the gravity of the occasion. Forewarned it is forearmed, and the board will be without excuse if it does not prevent both panic and pestilence.

The Issue in Texas.

No State in the Union has lately been more unfortunate than Texas. Its whole Rio Grande border has been devastated for months by Mexican raiders, who stole the cattle and butchered the people; but this calamity was not the greatest of its misfortunes. While the border was thus ravaged a Democratic Legislature sat at Austin crippling the whole State in its material resources. When this body first met it was hailed as the instrument of reform. The previous Legislature, which had been Republican, had acted badly, and the people had repudiated the party which had been responsible for its vicious legislation, only to find they had gone from bad to worse. The body thus chosen in the name of reform proved to be the most reckless and corrupt Legislature which had ever disgraced the State. It carried out none of the measures which it had been elected to serve, but legislated solely for the benefit of classes and against the interests of the people.

Among its first acts was an attack upon the free-school system, which was natural in Democrats, and perhaps pardonable, upon the ground that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." But for most of its other acts it had not even this flimsy excuse. In the interest of disorder, it repealed the law organizing the State Police, whereupon two jails were at once broken open, and the thieves and murderers liberated. The Legislature was not less distinctively Democratic in dealing with the public revenues, as it squandered all the money in the Treasury, increased taxation, gave away the public lands to railroad corporations, and attempted to repudiate the contracts of the State, thus striking a serious blow at the public credit. By a most outrageous Tenant and Landlord bill, which the veto of Gov. DAVIS prevented, fortunately, from becoming a law, it sought to make poverty a crime. Other disgraceful projects failed because of the unsparing use of the veto power, and the natural reluctance of the Democrats to put themselves on record a second time in favor of the more flagrant jobs.

These are the charges against the late Democratic Legislature of the State made by the Republican State Executive Committee, and in an address issued by a number of leading Republicans. They are made deliberately, in the face of the people of the State, and are declared to be susceptible of proof in every instance. This being the case, probably the people will repudiate the party responsible for these wrongs, as they did the one to which the lesser outrages of the previous Legislature were due. After reciting their calamities, the Republicans declare that they are entitled to free schools, and are determined to have them; that taxes should be imposed for public purposes and none other, but the good faith of the State must not be tarnished, and hence the subsidies heretofore granted should be questioned only in the courts of law. Having entered an emphatic protest against any increase in the public debt, they show that the desire for constitutional reform has reached even Texas, by stating their belief that the Legislature should be permitted to "engage only in public and general legislation, thereby avoiding vicious special enactments."

Standing upon such a platform as this and holding up to the people the disgraceful record made by the Democrats during their short stay in power, the Republicans should have no difficulty in redeeming their State. Having unrivaled farming and herding resources, Texas needs only the stability and public economy which comes of good government to become flourishing. Hitherto it has been noted principally for lawlessness and public extravagance, wherefore the increase in wealth and population has been slow. The disturbances on the Mexican border have been temporary incidents, but the other evils under which the State labors are chronic, and must be removed before an era of real prosperity can commence. Recent experience shows that the Democrats cannot be trusted to bring about the desired reformation, and it must be admitted that in former years their opponents did not seem to be any more equal to the task. But the Republican Party has profited by experience, and now appears to be under more enlightened leadership than ever before. It is probable that it will be again trusted by the people, and, if it proves true to the pledges it has given, its continuance in power is made certain.

Railroad Information.

One of the things most frequently brought to the attention of a traveler over routes not familiar to him, is the general aversion of ticket-agents, conductors, and other railroad officials to communicate information. There are, we know, some exceptions, and we wish to give them full credit. Men who, in the cause of humanity and benevolence, have the courage to render themselves singular in the eyes of others in their business, have always a high claim upon the respect of society, and that claim should be distinctly acknowledged.

This dislike on the part of railway officials to giving passengers needed information appears to be an intrinsic part of our great system of railway travel. Perhaps a reason for it may be found in the consciousness of dignity imparted by a connection with so extended a power. A little circumstance—such as a plain farmer unaccustomed to traveling, who is going to see his son "out West," getting a hundred miles or so out of his road, or a poor woman, who is obliged to travel with three or four little children, missing her train, and being forced to incur the expense of staying with her children over night at a hotel—is a very small matter for some of our great corporations to concern themselves about. They find time, it is true, to take the said plain farmer's or poor woman's fare; but that is entirely another thing. But however we may account for the deficiency, upon almost all our lines, of suitable means of giving passengers information, it is perfectly obvious that such a deficiency exists, and that it is a very serious inconvenience to the public. Even the most experienced travelers, men who perhaps in their business have occasion to pass over some thousands of miles every year, are often in no slight degree embarrassed in this way. Time-tables and railroad guides, it is true, generally furnish to such a man most of the knowledge he requires; but even to him, these are by no means always entirely sufficient, and to individuals unaccustomed to traveling they are often comparatively unintelligible. There are large numbers of people for whom a time-table might as well be printed in Sanscrit for all the information they can get out of it. Nor are these always exceedingly ignorant persons. To understand the timing of trains, and the technical terms used, does not, indeed, demand a very high order of intelligence; but at the same time, it requires a certain familiarity with the subject which it cannot be expected that every one will possess.

There are, perhaps, some persons now living, who may see the day when at the principal stations of our great railroads there will be men whose business it shall be to impart to travelers needed information in regard to the trains. The idea may, indeed, seem wild and visionary, but such a change would be scarcely greater than men not yet fifty years old have witnessed in regard to some other things connected with traveling. And possibly, also, there will be hung up somewhere, so that those employed in the business of which we are speaking can easily point to places upon them, large and accurately-drawn maps of the routes in regard to which information is most likely to be needed. We do not mean merely placards with maps upon them, but genuine maps, designed not mainly to call attention to a particular line, but to give information about localities and distances. And in addition to all this, it may be that in the far-off future to which we are alluding, it will be not only an occasional thing, but the usual practice, to have on the principal trains some individual who can tell a passenger something about branch roads and connecting lines.

Mr. Herbert Spencer on California.

False impressions regarding the people and customs of this country are often ludicrously illustrated abroad by questions and comments duly reported and enjoyed. The inquiry as to whether the promenaders in Broadway paint their faces and carry tomahawks; whether New-York young ladies of fifteen drive their mammas into the kitchen, while they sit in state in the drawing-room, and whether the boarders at our fashionable hotels divert themselves with shooting-matches in the corridors by way of preparation for dinner, are typical of this species of pleasantry and are sufficiently familiar. Such things are looked for in the society frequented by cheap tourists, and are apparently common to that which surrounds M. VICTORIEN SARDOU. We may be permitted to observe, however, that, let funny misrepresentation of this kind, and among certain classes, be as natural and pardonable as it may, we do not look for it in the writings of scientific thinkers, especially when they are of such a rank as has been attained by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER.

The words of a man like Mr. SPENCER are weighed, both in this country and elsewhere, with circumspection and deference. Whatever may be thought of his abstract opinions, his statements of fact have usually been found to be models of precision and accuracy. If, then, he should happen to be led into error on a subject so important as to affect injuriously a whole community, or an entire group of political institutions, it is worth while, for his own sake as well as that of others, to try to set the matter right. Now, in Mr. SPENCER'S article in the June number of the *Popular Science Monthly* he makes, among others, the following remarkable statements:

"I do not refer only to such extreme illustrations of it as were at one time furnished in California; where, along with that complete political freedom which some suppose to be the sole requisite for social welfare, most men lived in perpetual fear for their lives, while others prided themselves on the notches which marked, on the hilts of their pistols, the number of men they had killed."

Mr. SPENCER has been betrayed here into grave error and mistaken assertion. There has been no time in California, not even in the most lawless periods of from '49 to '54, that "most men lived in perpetual fear for their lives," and if such cases as that of the notches on pistol-hilts ever occurred, we have never heard of it. No doubt there were instances of individual atrocity in the early days of California of singular and desperate character; but to imply that these were characteristic of the whole community, or that the great mass of the people, whether in the cities or the mining-camps, were not free to pursue orderly and industrious lives, and did not, in truth, so pursue them, is distinctly erroneous. When society in California was in an unformed condition, receiving constantly heterogeneous and inflammable constituents, and before thinking men had had time to work out the most available principles of organization, it is unquestionably true that there were unique disturbances, and, for a space, unique remedies. But we should be most disingenuous were we to argue from such premises that the vigilance committee is the legitimate offspring of democratic institutions. So far, indeed, is this from being true that we might almost venture to say that, had the early population come from the United States alone, there would have been no need or incentive to the formation of a vigilance committee at all.

It is a notorious fact that a very large fraction of the most turbulent and dangerous classes in California came thither, not from the United States, but from elsewhere. The Australian colonies, especially, furnished many conspicuous criminals, and of the number sent away by the Vigilance Committee, not a few were escaped British convicts. In the mines, too, were numerous runaway sailors from ships of all nations, a class naturally including some of the most reckless and unscrupulous elements to be found anywhere in the world. Notwithstanding these, and other critical social constituents, there was so much of the steadying element in the community, so much disposition to respect law and order, and so much of a broad, tolerant good humor—which is typified in the character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and with which all who know the American frontiersman are familiar—that the mischievous classes were very early held in check in California, and kept so. It is to be inferred, then, that, be the good or bad of democracy what it may, we cannot wisely or justly exemplify the latter by the Californian example. There was hardly ever such a motley company of enterprising spirits gathered together in the world as on the Pacific coast in the "early days;" and that, in less than a generation, so extraordinary, and, to appearance, so incongruous a mass should have settled down into one of the most peaceful, thrifty, and well-organized communities to be found in Christendom, assuredly does not point a moral against the republican institutions under which such a development has been possible.

Gardening as a Learned Profession.

The reader of THACKERAY will remember that, in the *Professions of Fitz Boodle*, that ingenuous aristocrat proposes to add to the limited number of vocations which it is supposed a gentleman may enter—those of auctioneer and dinner-master or caterer. With regard to the first mentioned, our republican simplicity has long ago made possible in earnest what the satirist threw out in jest, and if the other suggested occupation has not yet been included in the avowed list of gentlemanly callings, it is probably because the people who give dinners are unwilling to admit in themselves any need for instruction in the arts of entertainment. But the proposition is now made to open to those of the polite world, for whom the departments of law, divinity, or medicine have no places, still another field of industry, more odd and in many respects more congenial than either of those brought forward by THACKERAY'S hero.

This is the profession of master gardener, in which it is asserted a gentleman might find ample room for the display of all his talents without derogating in the least from that somewhat vague sense of dignity which attaches to the title. The study of botany is not only an elegant accomplishment to be taught at young ladies' seminaries with music, embroidery, and the modern languages, and speedily forgotten. Rightly regarded, it is an erudite and masculine pursuit, fertile in profound analogies bearing upon the history of our race, and to which no man after LINNÆUS need be ashamed of giving his life. Then why should not the master of this beautiful science lend his services and information to those with less knowledge and more money than himself? The ordinary gardener of the present, we are told, is usually an illiterate, commonplace person, whose knowledge is wholly of that superficial and vulgar sort called practical, whose care is limited to seeing that his plants flourish, and his blossoms are profuse, and who may or may not have a dim, rude instinct for harmony of color and proportion. But for the subtle poetry of flowers, the epigrams and madrigals and sonnets of which ADDISON speaks, he has no sense, and is as competent to develop to the fullness of their lovely possibilities to latent resources of an extensive garden as an organ-grinder, let us say, to compose "Beethoven's Ninth Symphony."

So much for the scope of the new calling. Its attractiveness scarcely needs an argument, its healthfulness is quite as manifest, and its dignity is upheld by the living testimony of all the English essayists, with BACON in the van. There is even more ancient evidence to commend its respectability to the most fastidious, for as the old distich tells us, "when Adam delved and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?" The "grand old gardener," who, according to TENNYSON, "smiles at the claims of long descent," might treat with equal derision the pride that is ashamed of the noblest, and if age be a mark of honor, the most honorable of human callings.

These are in brief the arguments advanced in favor of the new departure in learned professions. We do not suppose they will immediately depopulate all the law schools, medical colleges and theological seminaries throughout the land, or set young gentlemen everywhere to breaking their heads over the mysteries of *phenogamous* and *cryptogamous*, or setting out experimental plantations in back yards. It will be long, probably, before we shall read in the daily papers, advertisements explaining that "a graduate of Harvard and Fellow of the Botanical Institute desires a situation as assistant gardener; is sober and industrious, and has good recommendations from his last place." But merit may be accorded the suggestion if it inspires gentlemen who have gardens to find health and amusement in giving more practical attention to the pursuit which BACON and ADDISON loved, and we may be content to wait somewhat longer for the advent of the great innovator who shall give to flower gardening that rank among the polite arts which its elder brother, landscape-gardening, long since attained at the hands of such votaries as OLMSTED and MITCHELL.

MINOR TOPICS.

The extreme heat of the weather has an undoubted tendency to foster diseases due to the exhalations from decaying animal and vegetable matter. The use of disinfectants to purify drains, cesspools, and other foul places, is therefore to be recommended. A large number of so-called disinfectants is advertised, but implicit confidence can hardly be placed in them. Dr. JANES, the City Sanitary Superintendent, has recommended the use of a mixture composed of ten pounds of sulphate of iron, four gallons of water, and half a pint of common carbolic acid. A mixture made of these components in the proportion above given, has, therefore, excellent authority for its use.

Our readers will find in the Baccalaureate address of President SMITH, of Dartmouth College, some references to Prof. TYNDALL, in connection with the subject of prayer. They are so candid and fair in their spirit, and so different from some of the discussions on each side of this interesting question, that we take pleasure in calling attention to them.

It is strange that poor Mrs. FAIR does not emigrate from California, where the wicked never cease from troubling, and where lone women who have been acquitted of murder can apparently never be at rest. Hardly had she ceased to call public attention to her sorrows, because many people would not listen to her exposition of the most approved method of homicide, than she appears in an unsuccessful contest with a hard-hearted attorney. This unreasonable wretch not only had the cool audacity to demand a fee for having had the inestimable privilege of defending Mrs. FAIR on both her trials, but he actually was so brutal as to insist upon payment. She refused, and held up to him the iniquity of his conduct in proper terms, but the unfeeling man brought suit, and twelve other unfeeling men gave him a judgment for $3,000, which Mrs. FAIR has finally been obliged to pay, with costs. Another avaricious lawyer is threatening to bring suit also, for services rendered, and we may expect to hear any day that this persecuted and exasperated woman has either shot her tormentors, or deprived California of the honor of her residence.

"The six companies" of San Francisco, on the 5th instant, sent to China for a supply of type large enough to print a tri-weekly newspaper in the Chinese language. The leading Chinamen, whose petition to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in reference to the "pig-tail" ordinance has elicited so much favorable criticism, are to do the writing for the paper. No trouble will be spared on their part to convince their countrymen of the necessity for a complete reform in the habits of those who copulate to remain for any length of time in the United States. The exact relations they bear to American workmen, and the nature of their obligations to them, will also be explained very thoroughly. Much of the ill-feeling which is borne toward them is due to a lack of knowledge in this respect. The circulation of the newspaper will be pushed with great vigor.

Our correspondent with the army in the Lava Beds gives, this morning, an account of the conduct of the Modoc leader in confinement. He also reviews the strength of our late enemies in a way that suggests both the immense strength of their position and the early blunders made in dealing with them.

For a number of months past the citizens of Albany have been agitated over the location of the new Government buildings. It has finally been determined to take the block known as "the Opera-house block," lying north of Hudson-street on the west side of South Pearl-street, a locality familiar to all Winter visitors to the State capital as the site of a pretentious little theatre. The new buildings will be about three-eighths of a mile from the present Post-office, and further than now by about the same distance from the railway depots and the older business portion of the city.

Vicksburg furnishes one of the most startling cases of precocious crime upon record. A colored boy, six years of age, living with his parents near that city, plainly showed his jealous anger at the advent of an infant in the family, and in his childish way brooded over his fancied wrong. Taking advantage of the absence of his parents the other day, he killed the infant in its cradle by crushing its skull with a brick and then managed to drag the body some distance from the cabin, where he hid it under some bushes. To the unreconstructed mind this horrible incident may be another proof of the untamed and untamable ferocity of the African character, but those disposed to take a juster view will admit that race had little to do with the crime.

A case has recently been decided in England which shows at once the existence of extended adulteration of food, and that the courts are prepared to repress it, and punish it if possible. A tradesman was sued for having sold to the plaintiff as butter a compound of lard, dripping fat, palm oil, and oil from certain seeds." He had the coolness to plead that he did not represent the article to be pure, but the Court said that when, on being asked for butter, a tradesman handed an article across the counter, he thereby represented that the article was butter, and not a mixture of the horrible ingredients mentioned in the case. The case was decided on appeal for the plaintiff.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Union Pacific Land Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The apparently unsatisfactory results of an interview had by a gentleman who called upon Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., for the purpose of eliciting certain information with reference to the condition and amount of lands donated by Congress to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were reported in detail and published in your issue of the 20th inst., betray an incredible amount of ignorance on the part of the fiscal agents of the company.

Your correspondent, "Broad-street," states that he understood that the land grant bonds issued by the company were a mortgage upon 20,000,000 acres of land. I write to correct this misapprehension of the facts.

By act of Congress 13,337,000 acres were donated to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of which amount 12,000,000 were confirmed by the Land Bureau at Washington, leaving about 1,250,000 acres to which the company have not as yet secured an undisputed title, owing to certain pre-emption claims filed at Washington prior to the passage of the act. Based upon these lands the company issued a mortgage for $16,400,000, and by sales of land since the completion of the road, the proceeds of which are expressly set apart for the redemption of the bonds, the company have retired and canceled over 2,000,000 of these securities. The total amount of lands remaining unsold, to which the company possess an undisputed title, exceed 11,000,000 acres. The average price at which these lands have been disposed of, if maintained in the disposition of the remaining lands of the company, will realize an aggregate amount of $44,000,000.

If your correspondent, whose confidence in these securities has been disturbed by the recent unfounded and extravagant rumors which have been so industriously circulated in the interest of stock jobbers, will consult the records of the Government department at Washington all his misgivings will be at once removed. As I have stated, the company claim 1,250,000 acres of land donated in the original grant which have not been confirmed to the company up to the present moment; but there never has been any question whatever as to the character of the title to the 12,000,000 acres upon which the land grant bond is based.

The only surprise occasioned by the results of the interview reported in your columns is that the fiscal agents of the company should be unable to furnish the above facts to investors and others interested in the securities of the company they represent. WALL STREET.

Tribune Accuracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will find in this morning's issue of the *Tribune* this:

"The present Board of City Works, &c., paved Lafayette-avenue with the Nicolson blocks on the petition of eighty-two owners of a single lot of 25 feet," &c.

This is in paragraph five of the third editorial article.

Lafayette-avenue is paved with stone, Belgian block. It has never been paved with anything else. The *Tribune* man has evidently, in a half sleepy state, been looking over a file of his a year old, where can be found an account of that very "petition of eighty-two owners," which the board rejected. Of what value is this old, incorrect, sleepy journal? Do we not want the truth from the Press? J.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 21, 1873.

ITALY.

The Religious Corporations' Bill—Action of the Deputies—Independence Day—Rienzi's Emotions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 2, 1873.

The Chamber of Deputies last week quietly finished up its part of the work of voting in its entirety the Abolition of Religious Corporations' bill. A good many members had become tired of the discussion, and the number present when the vote was taken was only 221, or less than one-half of the whole House. Some had gone home, and others had set off for Milan to attend the funeral of Manzoni. The vote stood 196 in favor of the law as modified during the discussion, and 45 in opposition. The difference between the *Destra* and the *Sinistra* was mainly about matters of detail, or of showing more or less favor to the religious bodies, and not concerning the leading principles of the measure. Touching those, the declaration was pronounced with sufficient unanimity in the beginning, when more than 400 Deputies, of all shades of opinion on other questions of policy, gave their votes for the application of the law to Rome, with only three dissenting voices. No apprehension is felt about the fate of the measure in the Senate, and the favorable action of that body will probably be reported by the time this letter is on its way. Meanwhile life will soon have no legal existence in the kingdom of Italy. The *Libertà* says:

"The law is destined to produce inestimable advantages. It throws open the doors of more than 400 convents to the province of Rome, taking away immoral personality from the religious corporations. Conspicuous sums of money, until now in great part used to reward and maintain the most ignorant prejudices and gaped superstitions, will hereafter be conserved, or to relieve the sufferings of the poor, or to extend instruction among the popular classes. Up to this time in Italy, we have been obliged to give our attention to the religious corporations. After this we must begin to make a special study of the condition of the priests, in whose hands is held the most compact and disciplined force of the Papacy. A clergy so completely hostile to patriotic institutions cannot for a great while longer be tolerated. The separation which at present exists between the clergy and laity must disappear. For this it will be sufficient to free the priests from the tyranny which now presses upon them, obtaining for them a larger and more assured independence; binding them more closely to civil society, from which they are actually separated. Italians have no wish to destroy religion, but to save it. Not even from the extreme seats of the *Sinistra* has such a proposition ever come. What is wished is that religion shall not become a weapon in the hands of the enemies of the independence and unity of the country."

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Italian "Fourth of July" comes on the 1st of June, and the declaration of independence is the statute, the charter of national liberty and unity. This fiesta has always been kept with great éclat in the capital city, whether Turin or Florence, and now in the final resting-place of the Ark of the Covenant at Rome we are witnesses of the annual rejoicing. Before 6 in the morning, yesterday, the King reviewed 9,000 or 10,000 troops of all arms, at the Centro Pretorio, or the parade-ground of the Pretorian Guard, in the time of the ancient Romans. The place is sufficiently inconvenient for such a purpose, as the ground in the neighborhood is a good deal broken up by the building now going on.

"THE GIRANDOLA."

The *Girandola*, fired off either from the Pincian Hill, or from the summit of the Sepulchre of Hadrian, was one of the devices with which, once or twice a year, the Pope used to amuse the Romans. The practice is kept up by the new Government on this occasion of the feast of the Constitution, and last night the great round tower of the Castle of St. Angelo was, for an hour or more, a mimic, but by no means mean, representation of an eruption of Vesuvius. The most striking feature or phenomenon of the *Girandola* is the firing off of about 10,000 rockets in two explosions, at the opening and close of the spectacle.

RUSSIA'S EMPRESS.

The Empress of Russia has paid a visit to the Pope, and passed with him a quarter of an hour. Such a brief stay did not give opportunity for any of those political talks upon which the hopes of certain gossiping members of the Clerical party are founded. In fact, no one with a grain of common sense has for a moment believed that this invalid lady of imperial connections has had any other object in coming to Italy than to find benefit to her health. Not a word more has been said about the immense sums of money which Maria Augusta has brought to the Pope. Pius IX. has been the first to set the example of making presents by ordering two works of art in Mosaic, from the Vatican manufactory, to be got ready as gifts for the Empress. Maria Augusta, in spite of her feeble health, has been as busy seeing sights as any tourist. She is carried through the long galleries of the museums in her basket-chair, and is not subjected to much more fatigue in these art-inspections than she would be moving about in her own palace. As she did not care to be annoyed by one of those great dinners of etiquette offered always to visiting sovereigns, she frankly told them so at the Quirinal, and the Princess Margarette improvised instead an elegant breakfast in the garden of the palace.

THE POPE AND THE PRESS.

A curious controversy has sprung up between the Pope and a newspaper—one of the organs of the Liberal Party, published in Rome. The Holy Father, in his speeches, confesses that he reads the newspapers, and keeps the run of what is going on in politics. There has been no intermission during his illness, and, as before, the journals have been read to him. The dispute referred to is of this sort—and the simplicity with which it is carried on makes one smile: "Is God on the side of Italy, or on that of the Pope?" Pius IX. insists that God is on his side, or that of the Papacy, of which he is the head. The newspapers hold that God is on the side of Italy, and is able to cite a hundred proofs in the history of the past dozen years. The Pope has been dropped out of hand, and can make no argument from existing facts. There is only the hypothetical one, founded on the hope that he may be once more taken up. Fair-minded observers of the debate more logically insist that God is on the side of both, so far as each is disposed to be governed by reason, justice, and common sense. For the rest, this recognition by the Pope of the "power of the Press" is a good sign, and we may live to see the successor of Pius IX. the proprietor of a newspaper, a more efficient agent of usefulness than all the briefs, bulls, and syllabuses of the Vatican.

MANZONI'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Manzoni at Milan was the occasion for unusual marks of honor. Among those who bore the pall were the royal Princes Humbert and Amadeo, and the Prince Camporano, the cousin of the King, with the President of the Senate and the presiding officer of the lower House. A great concourse of persons from all parts of Italy followed the remains to the grave, and the newspapers are filled with accounts of the ceremony and eloquence of the dead patriot and sage. It was one of those occasions now presented on which the Italians may meet to pay an act of solemn duty to the heroes of a common country.

THE CAPITAL.

Rome is settling down into its Summer rest. A month back nearly all the foreign visitors of the Winter took flight for the North, their places being taken by a few straggling Americans of this year's importation perseveringly seeing the sights. They are making a good use of time before setting off for the Vienna exposition. The weather is still agreeably cool. During the month of June visitors may come to Rome with perfect comfort and safety; indeed, for my own part, I find it pleasanter at this season of the year than in the Winter. The rains are over, and the winds are laid, and the Campagna still keeps its freshness of tender green.

ANGELICO.

Secession in the South.

The St. Louis *Republican* expresses itself as follows:

"It is worth remarking, that secession is the most hopelessly lost cause that can be imagined. Liberty, nationality, and religion are causes that survive successive defeats and disasters—that survive successive defeats and disasters—that survive successive defeats and disasters—of which the long history of Ireland and the shorter history of Poland furnish illustrations; but secession did not and could not survive the test of one year of the struggle begun nominally in its name; and if the Southern States could to-morrow have the most auspicious opportunity conceivable offered them of vindicating it, not a single musket would be fired in its name."

THE MODOCS.

Capture of More of the Fugitives—The Late Massacre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS MODOC EXPEDITION, BOYLE'S CAMP, TULE LAKE, Cal., Monday, June 9, 1873.

The Modoc fugitives are being brought into camp by one means or other, and at the present time not over five bucks remain outlaws. The number holds out remarkably, because, it seems that when you ask how many are still out, they make no count of any except the able-bodied men who are warriors, and do not include the old and decrepit, or those who have not been in the war as active fighters. Last evening this camp was livened up by the arrival of some settlers, and an escort of Pitt River Indians, who brought in and delivered up three Modoc men, three women, and their children, who had worked their way over into that country, about fifty miles distant. They were in the cañon with Capt. Jack when he was captured, and escaped from there while Jack was being secured. One was a young, rather light-complexioned man, scarce more than a boy; the other two were older, and looked stolid and savage, yet not of much force. They surrendered four guns, mostly old muskets. Hot Springs Valley, where they were taken, is said to be a fine agricultural country and has many settlers in it. They were alarmed at being told by the Pitt River Indians that fugitive Modocs were discovered in that vicinity, and went and disarmed and took them in custody. The settlers were much excited about it, and some were disposed to kill them, but peaceful counsels prevailed, and they were brought out here and delivered up. The Pitt Rivers have shown by this a peaceful intention, and deserve great credit. One of the Pitt River chiefs, who wore quills in his nose, was in the company. They were all mounted, and the Modocs were brought over by two settlers, Hays and Hess, in a wagon. It is not often that the Pitt River tribe have ventured over this way, as they were frequently at outs with the Modocs. Not over a quarter of a century ago the two tribes were much more numerous, and had frequent contests. The lava beds come near being the boundary between the two. The Modocs made raids to steal women, and so accumulated wives, and, I believe, have them yet. So this expedition of the Pitt Rivers to bring back the last of the Modocs, and gloat their eyes on the captivity of their ancient enemy, Capt. Jack, was a very fitting episode to help wind up Modoc history.

That disgraceful affair two days ago of the murder of some decrepit, wounded, and inoffensive Modocs, who had surrendered and were being brought in, continues to be matter of comment, and severe reflections are made on some of the Oregon volunteers of Hoiser's Company, who seem to be implicated in the cowardly affair. I can certify strongly that the leaders of the Oregon force would never have countenanced or permitted it, and it must have been perpetrated by irresponsible parties, and it may be that citizens not in the volunteers were participating. Under these circumstances additional precaution will be taken to protect prisoners.

Dispatches received to-day instruct Gen. Davis to remain here, and simply that a military tribunal will be empowered to try the Modocs and execute the worst of them here, on the scene of their crimes. Delay is costing at least $500 a day, is exasperating the citizens, and greatly annoying the army. It is a comfort to know that some speedy action is intended, but the work of a military tribunal must of course be tedious to go through the formula of taking evidence and passing sentence.

The miserable lot of Indians we have here, looking squalid in most instances, and imbecile in many cases, compose the Modoc tribe that has been famous the world over for six months past, and has won a remarkable name in American history. Take half a dozen men out of the lot, and there will not remain a man of any capacity to lead them. Take out a dozen and you would rank the rest as a parcel of most ordinary diggers; take out three dozen and there would not be left a single Indian who would be considered of any more character than the beasts that perish. Indeed, I much doubt if there would be an able-bodied man left to guard the women and children. There were only fifty-one warriors, all told, when Canby was killed, and about eight of them were nearly useless. Ten Indians in all have been killed; and this handful, who have immortalized themselves, owe their power to the rocks and caves of this volcanic region that have afforded them defense, and made any assault useless under ordinary circumstances. All things considered, the Modoc war has been a strange event.

Capt. Jack yesterday had his first interview with Gen. Davis, which you have received by telegraph. He talked freely, and, as interpreted, he went on to say that he was urged on to make war and to kill the Peace Commissioners and high army officers by Allen David and other head chiefs of the Klamaths on the reservation, who sent messages to him to go on, and the Klamaths would come and help him fight it out. So Capt. Jack says. Allen David told him, according to his story, that he must not be a woman and surrender to the whites, and he must not think that the Klamaths intended to do so. Jack says that it was all the same as if Allen David did it all, because he egged the Modocs on, and evidently on purpose got them into a bad scrape.

One of those present at the interview was I-Pah-Pell, head chief of the Warm Springs, who can't speak any language but his own, but all Jack's speech was translated to him. After Jack finished he asked permission to make some remarks, and turning to Capt. Jack, told him the Warm Springs knew how it was themselves, for he himself fought the whites two years, and killed many a soldier, and when the side turned against them they weakened and surrendered everything. As he looked at it now, it seemed as if the Government had treated him as a father would his boy—had taken a switch and thrashed him until he behaved himself, and it had made a decent man of him. Looking at Capt. Jack, he continued: "You know you did all these things, and yet you deny everything, and lay what you did on others. Don't lay your own acts on squaws and dead people, but come out like a man and own up that you did it all, and then there may be hope that the great white chiefs can make a good man out of you, as they did out of me."

Capt. Jack answered the old chief rather eagerly that, come to think of it, he did do many things, sure enough, and if the whites would give him the same chance they did I-Pah-Pell he thought he could become a very clever sort of a savage.

The Warm Springs chief took occasion to explain to Gen. Davis that he felt very much mortified that he had not caught Capt. Jack a long while ago, as he promised to do. His young men had tried to catch him, but hadn't succeeded as soon as he hoped. He was fishing for compliments, but the General didn't take the hint, and gave him a good dinner instead, which quite won his heart, for the mess table is very good and an Indian's appetite is huge.

A New Statue of Prince Albert.

Baron Triquite's statue of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which is to surmount the handsome sarcophagus recently placed in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor Castle, has just arrived from the Baron's Paris *atelier*. The figure, which is recumbent, is executed in white statuary marble, and represents the Prince in full armor, with shirt of mail. The effigy is bareheaded, and round the neck is the chain and badge of the Garter. The right hand grasps a half-drawn sword, and at the feet is the Prince's familiar greyhound. Two angels partly support the head, which is lying upon a tasselled pillow. In gilt old English letters round the sides of the label there is an inscription as follows: "Albert, the Prince Consort, born August XXVI., MDCCCXIX.; died December XIV., MDCCCLXI.; buried in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore. I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course—2 Tim. iv. 7." Baron Triquite is the sculptor, and the work is very handsomely executed, the likeness being perfect. The length of the sculpture is eight feet, and the breadth three feet six inches. It will be placed upon the sarcophagus ready for the Queen's inspection on her return to Windsor Castle.

UTICA PARK RACES.

The Inaugural Running Meeting—The Programme and Entries.

The last echo of flying hoofs has died away among the hills of Westchester, and the flyers have been called to new fields of action, and on Wednesday next they will lend their aid in launching the young and enterprising Utica Park Association upon a successful career. The meeting begins on Wednesday next, as before stated, and the opening event will be a hurdle handicap race of two miles, over eight hurdles, which has closed with twenty-three entries, a larger number by far than has ever been entered in a race of this kind. All the well-known jumpers are in, viz.: Lochiel, Tammany, Village Blacksmith, Lobelia, Blind Tom, Sorrel Dan, Victor, and other well-known horses who will make their début as hurdlers. This will undoubtedly be a magnificent race, if but a fourth of the entries start. Next will come the Trial Purse of $350, dash of one mile, for all ages, with a penalty of 7 pounds for winners this year. The entrance is $30, play or pay, which will be added to the purse. There are ten entries in this, viz.: King Henry, aged, by Lexington; Maid of Athens, 4 years, by Prophet; Mort Jordan, late John Bouleer, 3 years, by Revolver; Zadoc, 3 years, by Marion; Bazaine, 4 years, by Asteroid; Joe Daniels, 4 years, by Australian; Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid; Sue Ryder, 4 years, by imp. Knight of St. George; Walden's b. c., 3 years, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, and Lord Jersey, 3 years, by War Dance. The concluding race of the day will be the mile heats; purse $40, half forfeit, and $10 if declared. This has the following nine: King Henry, Teetotle, Carlton, Bazaine, Gerald, Joe Daniels, Boss Tweed, Sue Ryder, and Buckden. The second day will occur on Thursday, and the President's cup of $350 for three-year olds will begin the proceedings. A cup or plate, valued at $300, will be added by President Hutchinson. The entrance is $30 each, play or pay, and the distance mile heats. Saturn, by Planet; Sunrise, by Planet; John Preston, by Master Lightfoot, and the b. c., by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, are entered, and a slashing race may be expected. The second event will be the Harvest Home Handicap, three-quarter mile heats for all ages, $30 entrance, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared; $500 added by the association. The eleven entered for this are Joe Daniels, Rejoinder, Chickabiddy, Sue Ryder, Bazaine, Boss Tweed, a chestnut colt by Bulletin, Maid of Athens, Liverpool, John Preston, and Mary Constant. The Utica Handicap will follow this. It is two miles, for all ages, $50 entrance, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared; $1,000 added by the association. This has closed with fifteen nominations, the entries being Joe Daniels, Boss Tweed, Gerald, King Henry, Chickabiddy, Buckden, The Moor, Conductor, Bazaine, Brennus, Sue Ryder, Joe Johnston, Mort Jordan, Saturn, and Teetotle. The third and last day of the meeting comes on Friday, June 27, and the sport will begin with the Oneida Handicap, mile heats, for all ages, $40 entrance, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared; $600 added by the association. The entries are Joe Daniels, Buckden, Gerald, Chickabiddy, Bazaine, Boss Tweed, Conductor, Sue Ryder, Brennus, Sorrel Billy, Carleton, ch. c. by Bulletin, Maid of Athens, Mort Jordan, and Saturn. The next race will be a grand international steeple-chase, for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting course, $500 in gold, of which $100 goes to the second horse. In this our American jumpers will come in contact with those of Canada, and the large number of twenty horses have been entered for competition. From the conditions of the race, it appears to be weight for age, and therefore it will be worth many miles of travel to witness it. The names of the following horses are a guarantee that the contest will be close and exciting. There is Edenton, Lobelia, Blackbird, Little John, Tammany, George West, Sorrel Dan, Eglenton, Viley, Notary Public, Tradewind, Coratcan, Kelso, Jack the Barber, Claret, Lochiel, Village Blacksmith, Blind Tom, Gayo, and Victor. A consolation purse of $500 brings the meeting to a close. It is a dash of a mile and a half, and winners are excluded; horses beaten once allowed five pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fourteen pounds. One hundred dollars of the purse goes to the second horse, and $50 to third. It will thus be seen from the great number of horses entered in the stakes and purses that no association ever started under auspices as propitious as the Utica Association.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

No Fever in Brooklyn—An Official Contradiction of the Report.

An extraordinary session of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking measures to allay public alarm in reference to the reports of the existence of yellow fever in State-street. Gen. Jourdan, presided, and Commissioners Conkling and Hutchinson, and Sanitary Superintendents Segur and Colton were present. The following report was received:

JUNE 22, 1873.

C. M. Connolly, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Health:

SIR: Within the past ten days four cases of fever, two of them fatal, have occurred, the first two at No. 13 State-street, and the last two at No. 17 State-street, one death resulting in each house. The two surviving patients, a boy sixteen years of age and a woman, aged twenty-five years, have been sick, the former since Wednesday, the 18th inst., and the latter since the 20th inst., and at the present time present no peculiar or unfavorable symptoms, but would be generally recognized by physicians as fevers of a malarial type. The first case, a boy of eighteen years, fell sick on the 13th and died on the 17th. He was treated by his physician for remittent fever, and a death certificate given accordingly. I did not see this patient. The physician reported his death to me, and the fact that his confidence in the correctness of his diagnosis had been disturbed at the last by the appearance of the vomited matter, especially its black color. I thought it proper to act upon the mere suspicion of a death from yellow fever in a crowded tenement-house and neighborhood. I have been informed by physicians who have practiced many years in this locality that it has always been unhealthy, and that those who sickened there are apt to die. Accordingly, I caused the prompt removal of the body, clothing, &c., and the fumigation and disinfection of the premises. Sanitary Inspector Colton, M. D., who has had long experience as a public health officer, and has watched all developments in these cases, and made careful inquiry into their origin, does not find sufficient ground for the opinion that yellow fever has occurred in Brooklyn. On the morning of the 21st, Nos. 3 and 4 of these cases were reported to me, and with Dr. Colton I visited them. One was reported to have black vomit, but on careful examination I found that this was incorrect. This woman had miscarried, and her case was so much like what I have seen of puerperal fever that I expected her death, which occurred in the afternoon. To conclude: The three cases seen present a uniform type of fever, and bear sufficient resemblance to the description of the first to justify the opinion that it was not yellow-fever. Dr. A. N. Bell, of this City, late Commissioner of Quarantine, and familiar with yellow-fever from experience in the United States Navy, does not find in many visits to these cases and examinations before and after death any appearance resembling fever.

(Signed,) B. A. SEGUR, Sanitary Superintendent.

The report was adopted, and Dr. Conkling offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted, and ordered to be circulated:

Whereas, The statement that several cases of yellow fever have recently occurred in our City has obtained wide circulation, it has been deemed proper to convene this extraordinary session of this board, and in order to allay the public anxiety such reports must occasion, it is

Resolved, That from repeated personal visits to the patients by the medical members of this board and from consultations with the medical gentlemen whose familiarity with the disease renders their opinions of great value, it is declared as the judgment of this board that no case of yellow fever now exists or has occurred in our City during the present season.

It was also resolved that the houses Nos. 13 and 17 State-street should be thoroughly inspected to-day, and prompt action taken if justified by the report. The board then adjourned.

The Lager-Beer Gardens—Tour of Excise Commissioners.

In accordance with the invitation given on Saturday by Alderman Kehr, Alderman Koch, Excise Commissioners Marshall and Voorhees, with a number of invited guests, consisting of Major Sauer, proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms; Mr. Schneider, of the Teutonia Assembly Rooms; Mr. Paul Falk, of the Tivoli Garden, and others, met yesterday, at 2 P. M., at Germania Hall, and from thence proceeded on a tour of inspection among the beer gardens in New-York. The party, conveyed in four carriages, took their course up town, and the first garden visited was Hamilton Park, on Sixty-third-street. A short time was spent here in walking over the grounds and examining the various surroundings. The attendance was not large, and everything about the grounds had the appearance of order and perfect decorum. Groups of men, women, and children sat at tables here and there, engaged in conversation, quietly sipping beer, and listening to the music of the orchestra. The next place visited was Jones' Wood, where the Ninth Regiment Band was giving its fifth concert. The same quiet prevailed here. The party then proceeded to Bellevue Garden, on Eighty-second-street, East River, and thence to East River Garden, on Eighty-fourth-street. One of the buildings on these grounds was once the dwelling-house of Gov. George Clinton, and was built more than 140 years ago. Elm Park, on Ninety-second-street, was then next visited. After visiting Mount Morris Wine Tunnel, the explorers next called at the Lion Park, where a bountiful supper was provided for them by the proprietor. The party then turned their faces down town, and visited successively the Atlantic, Pacific, National, and Bowery Gardens, on Bowery, and then ended their tour by visiting Tivoli Garden, on Eighth-street. The down-town gardens were visited during the evening, when they were well filled, but good order prevailed in all during the visit of the party. Several of the Aldermen and Commissioners expressed themselves as favorably impressed with the general appearance of the establishments visited.

FUNERAL OF HORACE F. CLARK.

Impressive Ceremonies Before a Distinguished Assembly.

The last sad ceremonies preparatory to the laying away of the remains of the late Horace F. Clark, were observed in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The hour for the beginning of the services was fixed at 4:30 o'clock, and long before that time an immense crowd of the most wealthy and prominent of the citizens of New-York thronged the church, and obtaining admittance occupied such seats in the house as were not reserved for relatives, pall-bearers, and intimate friends of the family. The pews in the centre of the church, at either side of the middle aisle, were reserved for the latter. Policemen were stationed at the doors, and prevented the crowd from taking possession of the reserved seats previous to the arrival of the funeral procession from the late home of the deceased. Large quantities of the choicest flowers, wreathed into appropriate designs of harps, crosses, anchors, and other emblems, occupied the vacant space in front of the altar. These were the gifts of relatives and friends of the family. The names of the Vanderbilts, and of most of the people who were in active business relations with Mr. Clark during his lifetime, were upon tickets depending from these floral gifts. The designs were very beautiful, and the fragrance of the exotics was noticeable in every part of the church. The procession arrived promptly at 4:30 o'clock, and the pall-bearers moved slowly down the centre aisle to the seats in front of the pulpit. They were William H. Leonard, Charles O'Conor, William M. Evarts, Charles A. Rapallo, William Orton, John Q. Jones, Albert Keep, Chester W. Chapin, Richard Schell, Wm. Butler Duncan, Joseph B. Varnum, and E. B. Wesley.

The casket, containing all that was mortal of the distinguished financier, was deposited upon the bier in the front of the church and covered with a heavy pall. The flowers were also tastefully disposed about the bier, some of them being placed upon the casket and others laid in appropriate positions near it. Just following the pall-bearers were the son-in-law and daughter of the deceased. Then came Commodore Vanderbilt and wife, William H. Vanderbilt and wife, and a large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased. Delegations of directors of railroads from other cities were also present and helped to swell the sad procession. The assemblage continued standing until all had entered; then Dr. William Adams, the officiating clergyman, began the services by reading portions of the Episcopal burial service, after which a short prayer was offered, followed by appropriate musical selections by the choir. Then Dr. Adams commenced his sermon, remarking that the occasion which had called so many distinguished people together was of no common order. A man had left the busy life of the City who had gained a reputation for ability in finance second to that of none in the country. It was impossible that he should not leave a gap, both in hearts and in business, which could not easily be repaired. Dr. Adams cautioned his hearers against that system of overwork which probably brought Mr. Clark to his grave, saying that it may be necessary for great men to put forth extraordinary mental and bodily exertion, but they should be careful when they are, as it were, lightening a ship to carry it through a storm, that they do not throw themselves as well as the cargo overboard. Dr. Adams, after his remarks were closed, offered a forcible prayer, the choir sang two stanzas of "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me," the benediction was pronounced, and the services at the church were at an end.

The casket containing the remains was taken in the hearse to Forty-second-street Depot, followed by an immense number of carriages. There a train of drawing-room cars, heavily draped, was in readiness. The mourners were transferred to the coaches, the casket was placed on a catafalque inside; then the long line of cars moved slowly away to Woodlawn Cemetery. Over the road which the deceased man had done so much to improve and place in a condition of prosperity the remains passed, and Woodlawn was reached. The duties of his friends at the cemetery were soon performed. Relatives and acquaintances all came away. The remains of Horace F. Clark were left to molder and turn to dust, and the busy haunts of business will know him no more.

THE DROUTH.

Condition of the Country Along the Hudson—Forest Fires.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, June 22, 1873.

For over five weeks this section of country has been without rain, if we may except a slight shower several days ago. For many days the heat has been intense, the mercury in the thermometer ranging among the nineties. For three or four nights past no dew has fallen, and the country is suffering terribly. The hay crop on uplands is entirely destroyed, but that on low lands is safe yet for a week if rain comes within that time. In some sections farmers are plowing in the meadows and sowing fodder-corn, fearing they will have nothing for their stock if the drouth continues. Oats on rocky, dry lands are completely gone. And, too, the mountain fires have commenced. In the Highlands of the Hudson, on St. Anthony's Nose, across to Fort Montgomery, and in the vicinity of Crow's Nest, hundreds of trees have been destroyed by the flames. Friday night fire caught in the underbrush on the Fishkill Mountains, five miles from Silver Lake, and in less than three hours it had run nearly five miles, destroying 1,000 cords of wood belonging to Mr. George H. Brown, and clearing its pathway of trees. The scene at night was a magnificent one, the crests of the mountains being lined with flame, and the whole valley beneath was the next morning enveloped in smoke. Gangs of men were hurried to the spot, and they fought the fire with dirt and fallows, but it is burning yet. Up the Hudson a smoky atmosphere prevails day and night, and the smell of fire from burning forests and underbrush is everywhere. The Catskill Mountains are almost entirely shut from view, as also is the Ulster range of the Shawangunks. There have been westerly winds for many days, and as a consequence the water in the Hudson is extremely low, and navigation north of Hudson is very difficult.

OBITUARY.

Lewis Tappan.

Lewis Tappan, one of the pioneers in the movement for the abolition of slavery in this country, died at about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at his residence, No. 218 Degraw-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Tappan had reached the ripe age of eighty-five years in May last, but had been suffering from paralysis, the third attack of which resulted fatally on Saturday last. The deceased was born in Northampton, Mass. He resided in Boston for some years, where he was engaged in the dry goods business, but shortly after the war of 1812 he came to this City, and was identified with the firm of Arthur Tappan & Co., at one time a prominent business house. Both Arthur and Lewis Tappan were among the earliest abolitionists in this City, and interested in the "underground railroad." The house of Lewis Tappan, in Rose-street, was attacked and sacked by a riotous mob because of his efforts in the cause of emancipation. Mr. Tappan was the founder of the system of mercantile agencies, and afterward helped to establish the American Missionary Society, whose work was among the colored people principally. Mr. Tappan retired from all business in 1866, on account of his great age and failing health. The funeral services will take place at Mr. Beecher's church, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Deficiency Tax.

Controller Hopkins has issued a circular to the Boards of Supervisors and County Treasurers, in reference to the deficiency tax of three and one-half mills on the dollar, authorized by chapter 734 of the laws of 1872, which was held to be invalid by a recent decision of the Court of Appeal, and has since been legalized. The circular says:

This tax where levied and collected must, therefore, be paid into the State Treasury in the same manner as other taxes for State purposes, and in default of such payment, the same, with interest thereon, may be collected by suit. Every part of the State should bear its equitable portion of State taxation, and each county should respond to the Treasury at the same time. Several of the counties, with commendable promptness, have already paid the tax in full, and in view of the large amount of appropriations made by the last Legislature, and now payable, and other State liabilities falling due on the 1st day of July next, it is absolutely necessary that prompt payment of this and other State taxes be made on or before the date last named.

WASHINGTON.

Back Pay Repudiators—The Vienna Commission—Using up the Franking Privilege—A Trout Story.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The recently-published list of members who have refused their back pay contains some glaring inaccuracies, and was evidently not compiled from official data. To the list should be added the names of two New-York members, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts and Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.

THE VIENNA COMMISSION.

The Vienna telegram announcing the resignation of Commissioner Jackson S. Schultz is at least premature. Some time since he expressed to the Secretary of State his fears that he would not be able to attend to the duties of his position beyond an early period in July, but would give early notice of his resignation. He has not yet, however, given such notice. Mr. Garrettson, who is recommended by Mr. Jay, in case of Mr. Schultz's resignation, is favorably regarded here, but in the absence of further advices all action is held in abeyance. Ex-Commissioner Van Buren is writing to his official superiors here in a much subdued tone, as compared with his early published and indignant utterances.

THE LA CROSSE BRIDGE.

The Secretary of War has given the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad Company ten days in which to prepare and file an argument in favor of the site selected by them for the bridge over the Mississippi at La Crosse, Wis.

MAILING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Senator Lot Morrill, of Maine, has come to Washington to send off his public documents before the franking privilege expires. He regards it as a duty to his constituents to distribute all the documents falling due to him before it becomes impossible to use the mails for that purpose. Complaints are becoming frequent of the loss in the mails of valuable public documents, sometimes whole bags or boxes disappearing. This is specially the case with census volumes, and copies of the medical history of the war. Senator Alcorn has sent the latter work three times to a surgeon, and it has been stolen every time, or at least has failed to reach its destination.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Babcock's family left this evening for Chicago to make a visit there before leaving for Long Branch. The General joins the President at the latter place on Tuesday morning.

AGE OF SPECKLED TROUT.

THE TIMES Bureau is in possession of a piece of curious and very interesting evidence of the age of speckled trout, which will attract the attention of all fish culturists. Some years since Prof. Agassiz suggested to George S. Page, Esq., of New-York, President of the Oquossoc Angling Association, a means for determining approximately the age of the famous Rangeley trout, which grew to the remarkable weight of seven, eight, and even ten pounds. The mode adopted was to take a small platinum wire, pointed at one end and flattened at the other, and marked on the flat end with the weight and year. Then insert this wire in the dorsal fin, selecting a mark according with weight at the time, and return the fish to the water. In 1870 Mr. Page and others marked and liberated some fifty trout in this way, and the practice has continued each season since. No marked fish has been captured until this season, when, in a lot of trout brought back by the artist Moran, who was one of a large party who visited these waters early this month, one fish was found marked "1870, half pound," and weighing, when captured, nearly two pounds and a quarter, showing that the trout had grown nearly one and three-quarter pounds in three years. The incident occasions much interest among all trout fishermen.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

The board appointed by the President to conduct experiments concerning boiler explosions will meet at the Ebbitt House, on Wednesday next, to prepare their plan of operations. The board consists of D. D. Smith, the Inspector General of Steam-boats; C. Copeland, of New-York; J. Stevens, of Hoboken; B. Crawford, of Pittsburg, and E. Holmes, of Ohio.

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.

The following postal changes have been ordered during the past week:

In New-England.—Postmasters appointed—Jonesport, Washington County, Me., E. M. Sawyer; Peru, Pennington County, Vt., G. K. Davis; Huntington, Hampshire County, Mass., Edward Pease; South Wellfleet, Barnstable County, Mass., Wm. Ward; Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn., C. J. Porter; Preston, New-London County, Conn., Adin Cook.

In New-York.—Postmasters appointed—Hicks, Chemung County, Frank Sayre; Siloam, Madison County, H. N. Huntington; Neil's Creek, Steuben County, H. J. Hammond; Swamp Mills, Sullivan County, G. A. Newman.

In New-Jersey.—Office established—Cranbury Station, Middlesex County, John Gibson, Postmaster. Postmaster appointed—Hawthorne, Passaic County, Ebenezer S. Jones.

In Maryland.—Office established—Pleasant Valley, Carroll County, Henry D. Tness, Postmaster.

In Pennsylvania.—Offices established—Coyle, Butler County, Michael Sweeny, Postmaster; Lime Valley, Lancaster County, John J. Galbraith, Postmaster; Nochamixon, Bucks County, David F. Messer, Postmaster. Offices discontinued—Rockhills, Elk County. Postmasters appointed—At Keys, York County, Jacob B. Crumbling; Knoxdale, Jefferson County, John G. Steiner, Jr.; Pomeroy, Chester County, Wm. H. Leech, Jr.; Sporting Hill, Lancaster County, D. H. Miller.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

It was said yesterday by one of the Government counsel on the Union Pacific Railroad suit, that should the defendants soon put in their demurrer to the bill in equity, which is anticipated, the argument will commence some time in September, at Hartford.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Facts of Commerce and Navigation from the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Monthly report No. 8 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press and contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended Feb. 28, 1873, and for the eight months ended at the same time, compared with the corresponding periods of the fiscal year 1872. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (specie val.)	Foreign Exports.
Month ended Feb. 28, 1873	$55,118,562	$54,830,696	$1,870,003
Month ended Feb. 28, 1872	52,911,647	46,458,007	1,709,498
Eight months ended Feb. 28, 1873	434,291,063	384,136,953	17,780,900
Eight months ended Feb. 28, 1872	391,846,515	320,477,771	14,808,379

Of the total value of the imports and exports for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1873, and Feb. 29, 1872, the following amounts consisted of specie and bullion, and of merchandise, respectively:

1873.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Specie and Bullion	$15,371,491	$56,508,694	$7,442,019
Merchandise	418,919,572	327,628,259	10,338,881
1872.			
Specie and Bullion	7,811,485	30,364,512	5,019,295
Merchandise	384,035,030	290,113,259	9,784,084

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States, Feb. 28, 1873, was $66,693,532, as compared with $72,736,374, Feb. 29, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports exceeded the exports, domestic and foreign, combined, for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1873, by $38,416,052, while for the eight months ended Feb. 29, 1872, the excess of imports over exports was $34,386,533.

The amounts of the total imports and exports carried in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1873, and Feb. 29, 1872, were as follows:

1873.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (mixed values.)	Foreign Exports.
Amer. vessels	$104,891,248	$108,246,693	$5,147,805
Foreign vessels	317,043,490	311,816,048	10,939,300
Land vehicles	12,356,325	5,282,949	1,693,796
1872.			
Amer. vessels	100,230,003	101,764,331	4,420,853
Foreign vessels	279,827,533	245,554,591	8,569,935
Land vehicles	11,788,979	4,834,193	1,822,591

The number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended February, 1873 and 1872, respectively, were as follows:

1873.	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels	10,928	3,597,474	10,986	3,688,911
Foreign vessels	19,220	7,682,416	19,265	7,621,761
1872.				
American vessels	10,977	3,739,896	10,924	3,764,220
Foreign vessels	18,473	6,987,555	18,614	6,967,720

In addition to the foregoing, this report contains a statement showing the trade of the City of Bremen, trade of *Lyons*, France, prices of produce and rates of freight and exchange in Cuba. United States warehouse transactions, imports of silk, and exports of petroleum.

GENERAL NOTES.

Bridgeport's soldiers' monument will cost $38,000.

Maine is promised a large hay crop—its chief farm product.

Minister Jewell will take his collection of paintings, which is valuable, to Russia with him.

A Montreal justice sent a boy to jail for twenty days for shooting small birds, and confiscated his gun.

The women of a Wisconsin town have organized a society to prosecute men who leave their teams standing on street crossings.

A Boston teacher is accused of taking boys from their studies to send them down to State-street, to learn the latest stock quotations.

Fifty cents will buy a thirty-pound salmon in Portland, Oregon. In San Francisco the same fish would be worth about three dollars.

At latest dates from New-Orleans Ex-Gov. John B. Weller was improving in health, and it was thought that the crisis of his dangerous attack had passed.

Gov. Straw and his staff, of New Hampshire, are going to Portsmouth, as guests of the city, on the Fourth of July, to be present at the welcoming back of the sons.

A Minnesota paper asserts that a kerosene lamp, so set that the rays of the sun passed through it and came to a focus on a window-curtain, set the curtain on fire.

One of the attractions of Commencement week at Yale College is to be a grand concert on Wednesday evening, 25th inst., by the Yale and Sheffield Glee Clubs jointly.

An indignation meeting of gas-takers in South Boston has really persuaded the company that it is advisable to come down twenty-five cents a thousand in the price.

The Republicans of New-Mexico will hold a convention in Santa Fé on the 15th of July, to nominate a delegate to Congress. Hon. Francisco P. Abreu is the leading candidate.

Ex-Senator George W. Jones, the life-long Democrat, of Iowa, has at last become a Republican, but he denies a current report that he is about to establish a Republican newspaper in Dubuque.

Retribution overtakes them sometimes. A North Carolina paper speaks of a farmer's wife who milked several cows a few days ago, then went to the spring, and there shortly after was found in the last agonies of death.

The farmers of Illinois are called upon, by the Executive Committee of their State Association, to meet in their several counties on the Fourth of July, to celebrate the day and to "consider and act upon the dangers that now threaten the safety of the nation and the liberty of the citizens in the shape of chartered monopolies and corrupt conspiracies against the public interest."

Capt. Estes, of a Lake Ontario steam-tug, reports that while he was on his way up the lake a few nights ago, there suddenly appeared into view the City of Oswego—thirty-one miles distant—with the gas-light in the streets and all the appearances that a brilliantly-lighted town would present from a hill in the immediate vicinity at night. The light-house at Oswego also, as well as a dozen others on the lake shore below as far as Sackett's Harbor, were distinctly seen. The display, he asserts, was witnessed for several minutes and then slowly faded into darkness.

Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, strained at a gnat, but went into the rebellion without a wry face. The great portion of the story he himself revealed at the dinner the Macon Bar gave him the other day. He said that once only he ran for the Legislature. His party was largely in the ascendancy. Before the election he attended a barbecue, which was followed by a shooting match. We quote: "One of the 'sovereigns' approached me and asked for a dollar to enable him to purchase a chance in the match. I replied, 'My friend, were I not a candidate I would cheerfully give you the desired sum, but how could I take the oath of office if elected should I comply with your request?' The irate voter replied, 'Well, if you are too mean to pay one dollar to aid your election I will see that you are beaten.' And sure enough I was defeated."

A Russian's Difficulties in Persia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A young Mirza of the Russian Consulate at Tabreez, in Persia, seems to have got into rather an awkward scrape since the Shah's departure for Europe. The other day the chief native banker of Tabreez, Hadji Hassan, was found murdered in his house. He had received several stabs in the face and body, and as plunder did not appear to be the murderer's object, it was difficult at first to account for the incident. Circumstances, however, led to suspicion attaching itself to Mirza Ali Ashraff Khan, of the Russian Consulate. It seems that Hadji Hassan had lately married a young dancing girl, celebrated for her attractions and accomplishments; but the marriage can scarcely be said to have proved a happy one, for it appears that both before and after the event, she was carrying on a correspondence with the Mirza, who urged her continually to divorce herself from her husband and marry him. On the night of the murder the Mirza had passed the evening with Hadji Hassan, and, it is stated, introduced into the house some of his retainers, whom he persuaded to assassinate his host. Indeed, one of them, who was arrested produced the Mirza's bond promising him 150 tomans in the event of his effectually putting an end to Hadji Hassan. The evidence, according to the Tabreez correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, is overwhelming, and few doubt his guilt, but the Russian Consul General will not recognize the right of the native authorities to examine or judge him, and during the discussion the too susceptible young Mirza managed to escape from the town. The populace, especially the commercial classes, are represented as being violently excited by the affair—not so much apparently on account of the loss society has sustained by the death of Hadji Hassan as on account of the great inconvenience caused to local commerce by the banker's departure from this world, as nearly all the traders at Tabreez, both foreign and native, had important monetary transactions with him, and, it will be some time before his accounts can be satisfactorily adjusted."

Counterfeit and "Genuine" Paper Dimes.

From the Boston Traveller, June 21.

Counterfeit paper dimes are in circulation. What's the difference between a counterfeit dime and a genuine dime? You can't get cash for the one—and you can't get cash for the other. So there is no difference. The counterfeiter will not redeem his paper, and Government will not redeem its paper. 'Tis much of a muchness, both kinds of paper being worthless. There is a sort of belief that the Government paper will be redeemed, though it rests upon nothing but hope, that most deceiving of all deceivers. It is probable that but a small part of our smaller currency ever will be converted into cash, as much of it will be lost, in various ways—by wearing out, by being dropped and trampled upon or blown away, by being burned, and by being pronounced counterfeit when it is genuine. All this will be gained by Government, and it will be lost by the poorest members of the working classes, for whose sufferings neither governments nor politicians care anything. Had any regard been paid to the welfare of these classes, and had justice been done, all our small currency would have disappeared six years ago. Its existence is a reflection on the country's sanity, and in every way it is a calamity.

Sand Spout in Springfield, Ill.

From the Springfield Journal, June 20.

Yesterday afternoon a very remarkable "sand spout," in form such as we read of as being frequent in the deserts of the East, occurred on Jefferson-street, nearly opposite the opera-house. It commenced on a small scale, moving toward the east, and increased so rapidly that in a few moments the base of the whirling column occupied the entire width of the street, and so strong was the current that dust, gravel, paper, &c., were taken up, whirled to the centre and carried to the top of the spout, which was higher than the roof of the opera-house. The cloud of dust was so dense and the current so strong that the people upon the sidewalk were obliged to stop and cover their faces, and wait till the sand-storm had passed. The exhibition was grand, and very unusual in this section of country.

THE COINAGE.

Demand for the New Trade Dollar—Operations of the San Francisco Mint.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A telegram was yesterday received by Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, from the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, saying there are numerous inquiries for the new trade dollar, large quantities being wanted for shipment to China on the 25th of July. The Director has replied that the dies cannot be sent to San Francisco before the 6th or 10th of July, and therefore the demand for the dollars cannot be immediately supplied. He expresses his regret that the preparation of the dies has been delayed, notwithstanding his efforts in that direction.

The gold coinage at the San Francisco Mint for the months of July and August will, according to the information from the Superintendent, be $6,000,000, or $3,000,000 each month. Three or four millions of double eagles will be recoined during this month at the Philadelphia Mint. They will be sent to the New-York Sub-Treasury to be paid out as interest on Government bonds.

The yield of the Crown Point and Belcher Mines continues at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, in equal parts of gold and silver. These metals are sent to San Francisco, where the gold is coined into double eagles and the silver shipped to England in bars. This year there will be coined at the three mints about $40,000,000 of gold, independent of recoinage. The recoinage is for the purpose of making the coin conform to the recent law of Congress. Where there is an abrasion of more than one-half of one per cent. there must be a recoinage.

The export of gold coin is very trifling—not more than $200,000 this month.

The Director of the Mint has received replies to the circular sent to all our foreign ministers, for the purpose of ascertaining the standard of coinage in the respective countries to which they are accredited. These replies contain valuable information not hitherto possessed by the Mint. They relate to coinage generally, including the limit of abrasion, and values in money and account.

A Sufferer from Indian Barbarity and Revenge.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, June 19.

We received a call yesterday from Jacob E. Large, a man who, some months ago, was attacked and scalped on the plains near Fort Dodge by a band of seven Indians, headed by Little Crow, the son of the famous Little Crow, who was killed in 1861 in Minnesota. It seems that Mr. Large, who has been a frontiersman nearly all his life, having gone to Wisconsin in an early day of the settlement of that State, and from thence to Minnesota, was the man who killed the dreaded chief in one of his raids on the white settlers near the town of Hutchison, on the Crow River, in 1861, and was known and his life threatened by Little Crow's son, who was with his father at the time of his death. Large came to Kansas and stopped at Fort Dodge, from which point he reconnoitred the surrounding country in search of a good claim, and while out one day, he was overtaken by this band of Indians, who were on a buffalo hunt, and recognized by Little Crow. Large ran from them but was too slow of foot to escape; his leg was broken in two places, and his scalp taken from his eyebrow to the crown of his head, and then he was left on the prairie to die. He was picked up by a scouting party from the Fort and taken in for treatment. His leg healed, but his head is a fearful sight, and will be a long time healing, if it ever does. One of his eyes has become blind. As soon as he was able to walk his anxiety to return home started him off on foot in that direction, and he arrived in Leavenworth yesterday. He hopes to receive aid here to take him home, and if he does not, says he will "walk it."

Accident on the East River—The Ferry-Boat Montana Runs Down a Yacht.

About 9 o'clock, last evening, the ferry-boat Montana on her trip from Williamsburg to the foot of Roosevelt-street, ran into and upset the yacht Nancy of Greenpoint, and the occupants of the yacht, six men, were thrown into the water. Three of these men were saved by the ferry-boat, and the others were rescued by Officer Kelly, of the Fourth Precinct, who was on duty at the slip, and saw the disaster, as it occurred near the ferry-house. He put off in a small boat, and picked up Augustus Heopel, aged eighteen, of No. 339 Ninth-street; Joseph Urig, aged twenty-one, of No. 112 Lewis-street; and a man named Charley, aged forty-five, who resided at No. 9 Clinton-st. William Prince, a boatman, residing at No. 18 Cherry-street, and James Holland, of No. 22 Cherry-street, also assisted the officer. The names of the other men on the yacht could not be ascertained.

The Proposed State Temperance Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—The arrangements for the State Convention in the interests of the Sabbath and temperance, to be held here next Tuesday in Tweddle Hall, are nearly completed. Among the prominent gentlemen who have signified their intention to participate are Rev. Dr. Cuyler and Rev. B. E. Hall, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Foss and J. N. Stearns, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Darling, of Albany; Hon. W. J. Groo, of Middletown; John O'Donnell, of Lowville; J. W. Stebbins and Rev. Mr. Muller, of Rochester, and Rev. J. B. Smith, of Geneva. The lager-beer and political questions will probably occupy most of the time of the convention.

Bank Robbery Prevented—A Wealthy Citizen in the Plot, and Shot Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—An attempt to rob the People's Bank, of Chillicothe, was made on Friday night by Smith Rambo, a wealthy, but notoriously bad character, who planned with confederates to seize the cashier of the bank and hold him as a hostage, and compel his wife to open the bank and vaults. The design was disclosed, and when Rambo went to the cashier's house late Friday night, he was confronted by a party of citizens, and after a short parley was riddled with bullets and instantly killed. Two confederates were arrested yesterday morning, and are now in jail.

TWO HUNDRED PIANOS AND ORGANS, of first-class makers, new and second-hand, will be sold at lower prices for cash or installments, or for rent in City or country, during this week, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than have ever been offered before in New-York. Call and examine, or send for price-list.—*Advertisement.*

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.—"The French are rapidly abandoning the use of capitals, except at the beginning of sentences." The ladies of America, by sending to the "Domestic S. M. Co.," Union-square, New-York, obtain the most capital of letters—which contains, of course, the famous "Domestic" Paper Patterns.—*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, for the handkerchief. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Tooth Tablets are absolutely pure and free from acid, grit, or other hurtful substance.—*Advertisement.*

Danger.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies, then, with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots, and barks, can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.
Be sure and call for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
For sale by all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Our New Battery for Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph requires no blue vitriol or copper. No house is secure without this protection.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Electricity for the Afflicted Applied by DR. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th-st.

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Bathing Suits, &c.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
REMOVED TO NO. 27 WEST 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—CLARKSON.—At Flushing, Long Island, Thursday, June 19, 1873, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., JOHN W. CLARKSON, of Philadelphia, to AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Floyd Clarkson, of New-York.

GAGE—HAZLET.—On Wednesday, June 18, 1873, by Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, WELLESLEY W. GAGE to ELEANOR POILLON HAZLET, all of this City.

GOODWIN—LIPPINCOTT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Francis Goodwin, of Hartford, Conn., JAMES J. GOODWIN, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE SARAH, daughter of J. B. Lippincott, Esq.

MILLS—CORNING.—At the Disciple Church, in Mentor, Ohio, Wednesday afternoon, May 28, by J. W. Dugram, of Painesville, Mr. WM. W. MILLS, of New-York City, and Miss ELIZABETH R. CORNING, of Mentor, Ohio.

☞ Towanda and Carbondale papers please copy.

FALCONER—McLEAN.—On Thursday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. F. S. De Haas, WILLIAM H. FALCONER to MAGGIE C. McLEAN, niece of Rev. Dr. F. S. De Haas, both of New-York City.

DIED.

BEALES.—On Sunday evening, June 22, 1873, at her residence, No. 10 West 19th-st., DOLORES SOTO, wife of John C. Beales, M. D., of this City.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BRUCE.—On Sunday, 22d inst., JOHN T. BRUCE, Jr., youngest son of John T. and Anna C. Bruce, in the 22d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOURLEY.—On Sunday morning, June 22, MARGARET JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of John and Jane Gourley.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 211 West 18th-st., at 12:30 o'clock on Tuesday, the 24th.

GRIFFING.—On Saturday, June 21, at the residence of her son, in Riverhead, Long Island, HARMONY H., relict of Stephen Griffing, aged 81 years, late of this City.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, June 20, 1873, JOHN A. KENNEDY, in the 70th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Getty Lodge No. 11, Mount Hebron Encampment, and the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York I. O. of O. F., also the members of Manitou Lodge, No. 106, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

GETTY LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.—BROTHERS.—You are hereby notified to assemble, in dark dress and dark hats, at our rooms, on Tuesday, June 24, at 12 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother P. G. Sire JOHN A. KENNEDY. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York and subordinate lodges in the vicinity are also respectfully invited.
EDWARD BROWN, N. G.
G. H. WETJEN, Secretary.

EX-POLICEMEN.—You are hereby notified to convene THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway (Republican head-quarters), to adopt such measures of respect to the memory of our late General Superintendent, J. A. KENNEDY, as the meeting may deem proper.
Members of the Mutual Aid Association are specially invited to attend.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association will meet to-day, at 2 P. M., in the house of Mrs. Carver, No. 216 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

PLYMPTON.—On Friday, the 20th inst., at Troy, N. Y., ELIZA M. PLYMPTON, widow of the late Col. Joseph Plympton, United States Army, and daughter of the late P. W. Livingston, of this City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHERMERHORN.—At Florence, Italy, on 8th June, 1873, ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, widow of Peter Augustus Schermerhorn, aged 55 years.

TAPPAN.—Of paralysis, at his residence, in Brooklyn, Saturday, June 21, LEWIS TAPPAN, aged 85 years.
Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, Tuesday, June 24, at 3 P. M.

TIFFANY.—On Friday, June 20, at Saratoga Springs, FRANCIS A. TIFFANY, in the 64th year of his age.
The remains will be conveyed to Cambridge for interment at Mount Auburn.

WASS.—At No. 277 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 20, JOSEPH MATHISON, only child of Jerome E. and Lydia M. Wass, in the 13th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WIGHT.—On Saturday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Franklin Wight, in the 38th year of her age.
Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 415 Madison-av., on Monday next, 23d inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILKINS.—On Thursday, June 19, PHILIP R. WILKINS, aged 51 years.
Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, 23d June, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE HORACE F. CLARK.

ACTION OF THE CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, held on the 21st day of June, 1873.

The death of Horace F. Clark, a member of the board, having been announced, it was ordered that the following be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof, signed by the proper officers of this company, be transmitted to his family:

In the death of Horace F. Clark, the members of this board have lost one with whom they have been long and closely associated; one upon whose counsel they could always depend with confidence; one whose activity in the interests of the enterprise they represent was untiring and efficient; one the recollections of their personal intercourse with whom will always be pleasant.

Mr. Clark became connected with the railroad interests of the country at a time when they were comparatively small. Being in the full vigor of physical and intellectual manhood, and bringing to bear upon those interests the force of his strong personality of character as well as the unreserved application of a mind highly cultivated and strictly trained, it may be truly said that the great progress of the railroad system, and its healthful development to its present magnitude, are largely and directly due to his labors—labors into which he entered with an energy almost unsurpassed—labors which, no doubt, led to the events they are now met to consider.

An earnest participator in everything relating to progress; an officer in the various companies forming the line of railroads connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific—reaching from ocean to ocean—crossing our entire country, and the master spirit in many of them; with a ready comprehension of the complicated questions and relations incidental thereto and a fertility of mind, and capacity for adaptation that never failed—great, indeed, is the space made vacant by his death.

A man and a gentleman—a true, and a steadfast friend. What more can be said?

To those who were bound to their late associate by the closer ties of blood and kindred, the members of this board give, individually, their earnest sympathy, and sadly put on record this tribute to the memory of Horace F. Clark.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, held at their office on the 21st inst., the following resolution were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company have heard with feelings of the most painful regret of the death of our late much respected and esteemed associate and friend, Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, who for several years held the office of President of this company, and discharged his responsible and laborious duties with untiring industry and great ability, and with that high integrity which ever distinguished him in his whole professional and official life; that in his death we feel that we have lost an officer, wise in counsel, prudent in action, honest in purpose, and one who had the capacity to conceive great designs, and the courage to execute them.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our late honored President and valued friend the assurance of our warmest sympathies, and mourn with them their great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, as a last tribute of respect, will attend the funeral to-morrow afternoon, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

SONS OF PORTSMOUTH.

Arrangements have been made at the United States Hotel, near the Old Colony Depot, Boston, for breakfast for the New-York and Brooklyn delegation to Portsmouth, N. H., on the morning of July 3, at seventy-five cents each. Carriages will also be provided for the conveyance of ladies from the hotel to the Eastern Railroad Depot after breakfast, at a charge of thirty-five cents each person, including transportation of baggage.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BATH—IN HEALTH AND IN DISease; History, Philosophy, and Uses, only 25c.; muslin, 50c. The Hydropathic Encyclopedia, 1,000 pages, 300 engravings, $4 50. Disease of Throat and Lungs, 25c. Hygienic Hand-book, a practical guide for the sick-room, $2. The Science of Health, $2 a year; $1 for six months. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS." DICKENS' WORKS.

"CARLETON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION."

A very rare opportunity is now being offered to the admirers of Charles Dickens for obtaining an entire set of his works almost without feeling the expense.

The best, cheapest, and handsomest edition in the world is now coming out, one volume each month, price $1 50 per volume. Almost any one can spare this moderate sum, at intervals, for such a capital set of standard novels.

"Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," and "Copperfield" are now ready, to be followed by others each month, and they can be had of any book-seller in the United States.

Now is the time to subscribe. Be sure to ask for the "New Illustrated Edition," issued by
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—A special meeting of the Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8:30 o'clock, to take action on the death of JOHN A. KENNEDY.
By order of the President.
GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, June 21, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Theo. F. Miller, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 17 by 100.5, situate on East Fifty-eighth-street, north side, ninety feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $6,500 over and above incumbrances amounting to $12,150, making the total price realized $18,650. The purchaser was J. K. Hayward, plaintiff by assignment in the legal action. No further business was transacted. Concerning the country sales held on Saturday at White Plains, Westchester County, and Far Rockaway, Long Island, by J. M. Miller and Jere. Johnson, Jr., respectively, reports as to the result will be made to-morrow.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The only really important auction sale of City real estate consummated at the Exchange during the past week was that made on Tuesday, June 17, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of a plot of ground, with buildings, known as Nos. 190, 192, and 194 Bowery, north-west corner of Spring-street. Sold for $105,200. The sale was one in partition, under a Supreme Court order, but the property sold well. The total value of City realty disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 21, amounts to $306,110, as against $431,168, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, June 14.

The sales of country property carried through during the past six business days have nearly all been attended with success, and results of auctions have been noted as follows: Monday, June 16, sale at Woodlawn Heights, Westchester County, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of 400 lots for $85,000; Tuesday, June 17, sale at Newark, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., of 78 lots on the Tillinghast property, for $19,785; Wednesday, June 18, sale at Westfield Park, N. J., by Mellick Bros., of 126 city lots for $14,472; Thursday, June 19, sale at Whitestone, Long Island, by Johnson, of 165 lots for $30,035; same day, sale at William's Bridge, Westchester County, by O. H. Pierson & Co., of 60 lots for $10,505; and same day, at Orange, N. J., by Mellick Bros., of 21 lots for $8,000; total, (exclusive of Saturday's sales,) $167,798. The figures reported for the previous week were $378,992, to which should be added $9,325, the avails of auction held at Fordham, Westchester County, on the 14th inst., by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at which a house and 16 lots were disposed of, making the suburban aggregate for week ending with Saturday, June 14, $388,317.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at auction at Jersey City, on Thursday, June 19, two houses and lots, known as Nos. 203 and 205 Mercer-street, Jersey City, for $12,450; purchaser, John W. Washburn.

THE DEATH OF P. R. WILKINS.

Although not entirely unexpected, Pine-street was startled last week by the announcement of the death of Mr. Philip R. Wilkins, of the well-known firm of Muller, Wilkins & Co., and brother of Morris Wilkins, of the firm of E. H. Ludlow & Co. Mr. Wilkins has been suffering from pulmonary consumption for some years past, but up to within ten days has attended to his business duties as usual. He died at Pittsfield, Mass., on Thursday last, aged fifty-one years. The deceased has been in business with Mr. Muller, his partner, since 1846, and in real-estate circles no man was more widely known or more generally respected. Of a somewhat retiring disposition, his business was confined to the office, and for a number of years he has not officiated as an auctioneer. Fully conversant with property values, his judgment was relied on by both brokers and investors, and in this line of the real-estate business his death will be felt on the street. In the other relations of life, as a courteous gentleman, a kind friend, and a good husband and father, his decease will be universally regretted. Mr. Wilkins was a prominent member of Dr. Ewer's Church, St. Ignatius, Fortieth-street, and at the time of his death was senior warden. The funeral will take place from this house of worship at 10 o'clock this morning, and as a mark of respect the house of which the deceased was a member will be closed for the day.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For the present week the sales projected are not particularly numerous, and the suburban auctions to occur are the only ones demanding special notice. At the Exchange, business will be dull. The following is a list of the week's proposed transactions:

To-day, (Monday,) June 23.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., referee, of a four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on East Fifty-second-street, south side, 141 feet east of Second-avenue; lot, 19 by 100.5.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the property, public auction sale by order of H. Tracy Arnold, Esq., of 350 exceedingly choice lots, located on the highlands, in the most desirable portion of the island, in close proximity to steam-boat landing, and in the midst of first-class improvements—an auction well worth the special attention of investors. The lots to be sold are situated on Ellicott-place, Arnold-street, Chestnut, Prospect, Lafayette, Brighton, First, Second, and Third avenues, and on Lillian-place. They are all ready for immediate improvement, and should sell well. Free tickets for ferry and maps of property procurable at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park-row.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) June 24.

By S. J. Goodenough, public auction sale of the two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 328 East Fifty-ninth-street, south side, 275 feet west of First-avenue; lot 25 by 100.5; house 35 feet deep, with extension 16 by 20.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of the house and lot No. 647 East Sixteenth-street, north side, 513 feet east of Avenue B; lot 25 by 92.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Great Neck, Elm Point, Long Island, on the ground, at 12 M., continuation and closing-out sale, by order of James Blackwell, Esq., of 500 very desirable lots, together with 3,000 feet of sea front, to be absolutely sold without reserve. The highly successful sale held on this property on the 10th inst. fully warrants the owner to put the balance remaining unsold on the market at this time. For villa residences, near the City, in a healthy location, better opportunities for investment are seldom presented, while a large number of lots already sold renders the purchase safe. The excursion steamer Seawanhaka will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, for this auction, at 10:30 o'clock prompt.

Wednesday, June 25.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, public auction sale of plot of land on West One Hundredth-street, south side, 400 feet west of Ninth-avenue, in size 57 by 100.11, the rear line being 60.11 feet.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Post, Esq., referee, of a five-story double brick tenement-house and lot, situate on Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street; lot 25 by 75.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., referee, of the house, with lease of lot, No. 163 Suffolk-street, west side between Stanton and Houston streets.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Hyde Park, Long Island, thirty-six minutes distant from Hunter's Point, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale of 350 valuable lots, forming what is known as the Kelsey tract, lying between the Long Island Railroad and Jericho Turnpike, adjacent to the station, a fine property, and for gardening purposes presenting peculiar advantages. The sale is advertised as without reserve or restriction. Special train via James'-slip Ferry at 9:30 A. M.

By Betts, Burnett & Co., at Morristown, N. J., on the property, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of forty-seven choice building plots, together with the mansion house known as Washington's head-quarters, the whole known as the Henry A. Ford estate. The lots are all well located, and situated on Division-street, Ridgedale, Midland, Lafayette, Morris, Ford, and Delaware avenues, in close proximity to the station of the Morris and Essex Railway, distant from New-York but thirty miles. The improvements in the immediate vicinity are all of a costly character, and the lots being, therefore, desirable, the auction should meet with success.

By J. M. Gibson and Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Marion, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., continuation sale in partition, by order of the Marion Building Company, of fourteen modern dwellings, seventy-five dock and water fronts on the Hackensack River, and 800 valuable lots, one of the most extensive auctions of the season. The St. James Hotel, a large house erected and furnished at a cost of $100,000, will also be sold should a bid approximating to its value be received. Special train for sale via Pennsylvania Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-street, at 11:30 o'clock.

Thursday, June 26.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of Walter Stevenson, deceased, of the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 26 Market-street, east side, between Henry and Madison streets, lot 22.3 by 86.6. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Broome-street, south side, 62 feet west of Essex-street, lot 13 by 64.3.

W. J. Pollock, property embracing 600 choice building lots, located in the Fifth Ward of the city named, adjoining North Elizabeth Station, and in south entrance to Waverley Park, fronting on Broad-street, Sheridan, Cross, North, and other avenues; streets opened, sewered, and laid with Nicolson pavement; sidewalks flagged, and surrounded on all sides with first-class improvements. The sale is announced as absolute, the lots all to be sold without protection. The advantages of Elizabeth as a place of residence for New York business men are too well known to need further remark, and as this auction is one of the most important ever held in that city, it should be largely attended. Special train from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, via ferry, at 11:30 A. M.

Saturday, June 28.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the property, at 12 o'clock, at public auction, sale of four cottages and 500 eligibly located lots, situated adjacent to the railway station, and in every way desirable, many of the lots lying on high ground commanding extensive views of Long Island Sound.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of three three-story brick houses and lots, situate on Irving-place to south-east corner of East Sixteenth-street, known as No. — Irving-place and Nos. 122 and 124 East Sixteenth-street, lots together in size, 43.3 by 60.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, continuation sale of the valuable Tillinghast property, embracing lots situate on Hawthorne, Fifth, and Sixth avenues, Runyon and the cross streets, adjoining the city line of Newark, and the terminus of the Clinton-avenue horse-car line. At the first auction, held a week ago, a large number of lots were disposed of at good prices. This sale should, therefore, meet with an equal success. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 12 M.

Friday, June 27.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, of a plot of land in size 49.11 by an average depth of 135 feet, situate on First-avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-seventh-street.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., trustees' sale by order of Messrs. A. Q. Keasbey and E. A. S. Man, of the Island Sound and the surrounding country. Streets are already opened through this property, and the lots are admirably adapted for improvement. Special train for auction from Grand Central Depot, New Haven Railroad, at 11 A. M.

This sale closes the week's business.

Exchange Sale, Saturday, June 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, East 58th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 17x100.5	$18,650

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 20.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 80th-st.	$92,000
Goerck-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100	15,500
Hubert-st., No. 31, s. s., 19.11 ft. e. of Washington-st., 19.11x50	7,250
King's Bridge road, s.s., 120 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 175x about 196; Vermilyea-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 175x150; Vermilyea-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 150x150	25,000
King's Bridge-road, s. e. corner of 156th-st., 102.6 x75	15,000
Murray-st., n. s., 83.11 ft. w. of Washington-st., 30x93	33,600
Oak-st., 25.6x62	5,100
31st-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.10x103.1	17,000
54th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21x100.5	41,000
68th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	60,000
119th-st., s. s., 373 ft. e. of Avenue A, 150x ½ block	8,700
Same property	15,750
122d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., widened, 50x99.11	8,050
124th-st., s. s., 143 w. of 4th-av., widened, 18x100.11	18,000
147th-st., n. s., 625 f. e. of 10th-av., 75x99.11	8,250
148th-st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11	10,800
148th-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11	10,900
148th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x99	19,600
148th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	5,050
149th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x99.11	9,250
St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner 147th-st., 24.11x100	8,000
10th-av., s. e. corner 148th-st., 49.11x100	10,700
Plot bounded on the south by centre line block between 147th and 148th sts., being 99.11 ft. n. of n. s. 147th-st., on the north by centre line between 148th and 149th sts., being 99.11 ft. s. of 149th-st.; on the west by line 275 ft. e. of 10th-av.; on the east by line 400 ft. e. of 10th-av.	32,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Forsyth-st., No. 18, 25x100	27,000

LEASE RECORDED.

8th-av., No. 695, 3 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Bond and Mortgage, in small sums, on improved City property. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The subscribers have for sale, in Westchester County, fifteen miles from 42d-st., one and a half miles from station, a most desirable property for an asylum or institution for children, consisting of 140 acres, with valuable buildings, the entire price of which being less than the cost of four eligible City lots. If desired the property will be divided. Terms very easy.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—122 trains a day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms; parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy; very little cash wanted. Address MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK.—TWO BEAUTIFUL villas, with all modern conveniences, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson, with grapery, stables, billiard-room, &c. Also, a cozy little cottage, nine rooms, with fruit and vegetable garden; charmingly situated, and only three minutes from Mansfield-av. Railroad Station. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A NEW FRENCH roof house for sale on Monument-av., 36x38, with thirteen large rooms and all modern improvements complete. Heater, range, bath-room and laundry. The lot is 100x323, fine garden and trees. This is in every respect a first-class property and very desirable location.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY-SEAT in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. The estate consists of a large stone house, with seventeen acres of land. For photographic views, and detailed description of the property, apply to S. J. BESTOR, Esq., No. 240 Main-st., Hartford; or to Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, at the law office of Messrs. Fuller & Blake, No. 16 Murray-st., New-York City, Room No. 6.

A BARGAIN AT MORRISTOWN.—Country-seat, three acres or twenty-two; handsome cottage; eleven rooms, bath, water-closet, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, &c.; high, healthful; fine views; abundance of fruit and shade; furniture, horses, and carriages if desired. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Nearly an acre, with water-front on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water; every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 109 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS house for sale, on very easy terms. Inquire of C. POTTER, JR., & CO., No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
NO. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
BRILLIANT AUCTION JUBILEES.

Monday, June 23,

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF 300 SUPERB AND ELEGANT LOTS DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED AT

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.,

Near the village Hall, Lyceum, Academy, public school, &c., on Lafayette-av., Brighton-av., near street railroad, &c. Special steam-boat excursion. Grafulla's Band, Harrison. COLLATION, &c. TICKETS AT OFFICE OF JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

Tuesday, June 24,

GREAT CONTINUATION SALE
By order of JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq.
500 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AT

GREAT NECK,

LONG ISLAND.

Some of the very finest lots on the tract are included in this sale; they are near the steam-boat landing, very desirable, and the sale will be unreserved.
STEAM-BOAT EXCURSION, MUSIC, COLLATION, HARRISON, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25,

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF
300 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
AT

HYDE PARK, L. I.,

IN THE VILLAGE,
at and near the depot, adjoining
STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.
Maps, terms, excursion tickets, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

CONTINUATION SALE
OF THE WELL-KNOWN
TILLINGHAST PROPERTY.
ADJOINING THE CITY LINE OF
NEWARK, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL THE BALANCE
of this
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873,
At 1 P. M., on the premises.

The great success of the first sale on Clinton Heights has decided the owners to offer the balance of this choice property at once, thus giving another opportunity for purchasing some of these splendid lots just at the terminus of the Chadwick-avenue Horse-car line, and on elevation commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country.

Special train will leave the foot of LIBERTY-ST., New-York, at 12 M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
For maps and railroad passes apply to
W. H. KNAUSS & T. C. SMITH,
No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.,
And to the Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF PROPERTY
at

MARION, N. J.

LOTS, BUILDINGS, AND WATER-FRONTS
on the premises,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.
Free railroad passes and maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A GREAT REVOLUTIONARY RELIC
AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, at 1 P. M.
WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS,
with sixty-five magnificent Building Sites,
at MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For particulars, maps, &c., of the house and property, apply to
BETTS, BURNETT & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 119 Broadway.
Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.

BY S. J. GOODENOUGH, AUCTIONEER and Broker, No. 111 Broadway.
Sales of real estate, stocks, Bonds, and household furniture.
Will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 24,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property, consisting of a lot on the southerly side of 59th-st., (known as street No. 328,) 275 feet westerly from 1st-av., lot 25 feet front and rear, and 100.5 in depth on both sides, with the two-story and basement brick building thereon; house, 16x20; modern improvements. For diagrams and information apply to the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room A.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,
WILL POSITIVELY AND PEREMPTORILY SELL AT AUCTION,
Without any Reserve Whatever,

By order of A. Q. KEASBEY and E. A. S. MAN, Trustees,
with full power to sell the land of W. J. POLLOCK, without reserve,
600 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
ON
FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873,
AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES, in the FIFTH WARD of the

City of Elizabeth, N. J.,

Thirty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river.

123 TRAINS DAILY.

A rare opportunity for purchasing some of the most desirable property in this favorite city.

Immediately adjoining North Elizabeth Station, and at the South Entrance of Waverley Park.

The lots are surrounded by costly improvements, and front on Broad-st., Sheridan, Cross, North, and other avenues.

Streets Sewered, Laid with Nicolson Pavement, and some of the Sidewalks Flagged.

Every One of these Elegant Lots to be Absolutely Sold Without Protection.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train by the New-Jersey Railroad will leave New-York, from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 11:30 A. M., stopping at Market-st. Station, Newark.

For Maps and Railroad Passes, apply to A. Q. KEASBEY, Attorney at Law, No. 759 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; E. A. S. MAN, Attorney at Law, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—THURSDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. SIMPSON, Esq., executor of the estate of Walter Stevenson, deceased, No. 26 Market-st., east side, between Henry and Madison sts., the two-story attic and basement brick house; lot, 22.3x86.6. Maps and particulars at the office, No. 28 Pine-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE containing six rooms, pleasantly located at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, (north shore,) Long Island, which for beauty of scenery, boating, fishing, and salt-water bathing, cannot be surpassed; location perfectly healthy; rent $800. Address ROBT. MORRELL, Plandome, Manhassett, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD—Pleasantly located near depot; all improvements; see house agents there. VANZANDT, No. 81 Cedar-st., or owner, No. 379 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE OF RESPECTABILITY (no family) desire the care of a house during the absence of the family; best City reference. Address Competent, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.—FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.
Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873—JULY INTEREST.—The Twenty-sixth Semi-Annual Interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, JULY 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south west corner Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
ASSETS ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank-books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres't.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-street.—Dividend to July 1, 1873, payable July 21, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets ....$3,135,566 63 | Surplus........$288,442 49

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References:—C. F. Hunter, Esq., President of People's Bank; E. H. Garbott & Co., teas, &c., No. 45 Warren-st., and other leading houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

$10.—MME. HERMAN, NO. 113 WEST 41st-st., is now prepared to give private lessons or teach classes in her entirely new method of making foliage, never before taught in this country, which is a perfect representation of the natural leaf, and is made without moulds or scissors. It has been pronounced the greatest invention of the day. Mme. Herman will also teach her new method of making wax flowers in three hours' time. The ladies are invited to call and see Mme. Herman's foliage. Terms, $10, which includes a bouquet of flowers and a full set of moulds and tools.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A first-class dining-room, on one of the best corners in Philadelphia; two floors fitted up in complete order; now doing a good business; sold because of the inability of the proprietor personally to attend to it. Apply to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 22 Fulton-st., New-York City.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE STOCK Exchange, having an experience of some ten years, and who has a capital of $10,000, would like to form a copartnership with some person of larger capital to transact a stock commission business. Address INTEGRITY, Box 5,390 New-York Post office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,
Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $5 to $8; single, $1. Warranted. Extracting with gas, 50 cents. Silver fillings, 50 cents. Open Sunday till 12. No. 262 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BURGLAR-PROOF vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 17, 1873.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of June, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the five burglar-proof vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.
Copies of the drawings and specification may be had on application at this office.
Proposals will be made for each vault as called for in the specification. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate; the whole work to be completed in place within four months from date of acceptance of proposal.
Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the completion and acceptance of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of "burglar-proof vaults," and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work. Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Burglar-proof Vaults, United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1873, for the construction, including materials, of the hull and machinery, complete for sea service, of either one or both of two iron steam sloops of war, of about 450 tons measurement. Plans and specifications in detail for the hulls may be seen and examined at this Bureau, and at the Commandant's office at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Charlestown; and plans and specifications for the steam machinery may be seen and examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and at the navy-yards above stated, on and after the 1st of July next.
Proposals will also be received at the same time, and under the same conditions, for the construction, including materials, of the hulls, complete for sea service, of either or both of the iron vessels mentioned above, separate from the steam machinery.
The vessels must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel or vessels be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the department may direct in seven months from the date and signing of the contract.
Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessels.
The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.
The department reserves the right to accept either form of proposal, or to reject any or all of them, as in its opinion the public interest requires.
Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, August 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the Navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.
The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such Navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.
Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.
The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.
The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.
Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 17, 1873.
PROPOSALS
Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADKILN RIVER, DELAWARE.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21, 1873.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 1 P. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, for removing, by dredging, about 30,000 cubic yards, more or less, of mud, sand, and other loose material from the channel of Broadkiln River, Delaware.
Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where a chart of the localities may be seen.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21, 1873.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:30 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, for removing from the channel of Christiana River about 100 cubic yards net of solid rock.
Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen,
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.
ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., June 19, 1873.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. on the 19th day of July, 1873, for granite for breakwater, in Hyannis Harbor, Massachusetts.
Specifications in regard to the work and blank forms for proposals and guarantee will be sent on application to this office.
G. K. WARREN,
Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

REMOVAL OF ROCK AT SOUTH-ST. WHARF, SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21, 1873.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, for removing from the channel of Schuylkill River about seventy-five cubic yards, net, of solid rock.
Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June, 1873.
PROPOSALS SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, for heating by steam physician's residence at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.
E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, June 19, 1873.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office till 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for furnishing materials and re-setting boilers in engine-room on Ward's Island.
Specification may be seen at the office of R. L. Wells, Superintendent, at Ward's Island.
E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for building a brick covered archway on Ward's Island.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.
E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for repairs to roof of Pavilion No. 1 of Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.
E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for iron window guards, to be furnished at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st. E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANGS MERWIN & Co., Auctioneers.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 Broadway, will sell at auction on MONDAY EVENING, selections from the library of Rev. J. Dean Philip, of Brooklyn, comprising many rare works, ancient and modern, religious and secular, scientific and theological.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000
FOR THE
DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.
JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney General.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL, ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.
NATIONAL CITY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
The undersigned, commissioners, offer for sale Two Millions of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of "The Central Railroad and Banking Company," "The Macon and Western," and the "South-western" railroad companies of Georgia, bearing seven per cent. interest, coupons payable 1st January and July, and the bonds falling due the 1st of January, 1893, principal and interest payable at this bank.

These bonds are secured by a first lien on the combined properties of the above-named roads, consisting of 707 miles of track, full equipments of rolling-stock and appurtenances, together with valuable assets of real estate, stocks and bonds, amounting in the aggregate to at least $16,000,000.

The Central Railroad Company has paid annual cash dividends of not less than ten per cent. for more than twenty years, and occasionally extra dividends. Since the war alone, annual dividends of ten per cent. and over have been paid, amounting to sixty-two per cent. on the capital stock.

The Macon and Western, and the South-western Railroad Companies have paid regular annual dividends of eight to ten per cent. for about the same period of time.

The $2,000,000 are a part of a total of $5,000,000 authorized by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and secured as stated by a joint 1st mortgage on the entire property of the three companies. They are now offered with a view to complete the connections of the roads by land and sea, to meet at their maturity in 1875 the $1,000,000 of 1st mortgage bonds issued for rebuilding a large portion of the Central Railroad, broken up by the operations of war, and to pay all bonds of the South-western and Macon and Western Roads (not secured by mortgage or other lien) maturing in 1875 and 1876.

The whole mortgage amounts to about $7,000 per mile of road, but no contingency is now anticipated which will ever require the whole amount of the $5,000,000 to be marketed.

For further and full information we refer to pamphlets to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are trustees for the bondholders under the mortgage, and at the National City Bank, New-York.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals directed to them, care of the National City Bank, New-York, until the 16th day of July next, reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be for a price "flat"—i. e. accrued interest to go with the bond.
JAMES F. BOZEMAN, }
J. F. GILMER, } Commissioners.
W. B. JOHNSTON, }

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE,
PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.
The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873, Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 897, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.
Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 30th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 37 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.
Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
(Signed.) GEORGE P. PELTON, }
HUDSON TAYLOR, } Commissioners.
H. G. EASTMAN. }
Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
Treasurer pro tem.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7 PER CENT
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Earnings 1872, Minnesota line	$995,959 68
Net earnings, 1872, Minnesota line	534,788 29
Interest requirements, Minnesota line	378,000 00
The earnings for the first five months of the present year were as follows:	
January	$61,382 00
February	80,346 05
March	85,500 84
April	77,336 56
May	82,831 52
Total for five months	$387,397 97
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	$330,447 57
And in 1871	140,868 80
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	995,959 68
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, who shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.

The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, 200 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.

These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.

The total bonded indebtedness of the company is:	
On the Minnesota Division	$5,400,000
On the Milwaukee Division	3,300,000

The total interest requirements on both lines amount to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $534,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated in 1873 as in excess of $700,000. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,500,000, and the net earnings in excess of $800,000.

The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the Northwest, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization, offering special inducements to those going West.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none now upon the market.

At present prices they net more than 9 per cent. upon investment.

We are prepared to execute orders for these bonds at the market price.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
PROPOSALS FOR $600,000
Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
Sealed proposals, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, noon, the 8th day of July, prox., for six hundred thousand dollars in par value ($600,000) of the Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, in sums not less than $10,000 each.
These Bonds bear interest from May 1, 1873, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, Nov. 1 and May 1, in gold coin, principal being also payable in gold coin May 1, 1923.
These Bonds are secured by a Mortgage upon the Road with its water-front, ferry, and franchises, and provides for the funding and retiring of the present indebtedness of the Company, for improving and developing the water-front and docks at Weehawken, for double-tracking the main line of the Road with steel rails, and for extending the Road to the connection with the coal-fields at the Delaware River.
The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, coupon or registered.
Proposals should be for a price "flat," and must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of bonds proposed to be taken, to be returned in case of non-acceptance of proposal.
The Bonds will be ready for delivery July 9, prox., at this office, when the balance due must be paid.
The Company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals offered.
Full particulars, with maps and prospectus of the Road, may be had at this office.
C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others solicited.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight. Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued, available at all business centres.
Sight and telegraphic transfers on San Francisco.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN
CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.
The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election of officers and directors of the East Side Association will be held on the fourth TUESDAY of June, 1873, the 24th inst., from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., at their rooms corner 86th-st. and 3d-av., New-York. By order of the directors.
JACOB F. MILLER, Secretary.

INSURANCE RISKS ON DWELLINGS, furniture, wearing-apparel, stores, and merchandise promptly placed in responsible companies, by EDWARD F. MONTAGUE, Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Broker. Office at the store of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York City.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (10) Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 3, 1873.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next.
The transfer books will be closed until the 1st proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, and Western Railway Extension First Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, and Western Railway Second Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1873.
[illegible], Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS, $300,000
H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.
W. A. HALL, President.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has been declared payable July 1.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
Interest Coupons due July 1st proximo on all Jersey City Bonds will be paid at the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City, or at the National Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.
E. A. CARMAN, Controller.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE Stocks.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 15th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.
The transfer-books will reopen on the 16th of July, at 10 A. M.
C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 2, 1873.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY has been declared, payable July 1.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 8th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Asst. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER share on the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 24 New-st., on the 10th day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June, and be reopened on the 10th day of July next.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 1 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE the 1st July, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Union Trust Company, of New-York, No. 71 Broadway. The interest on all Sterling Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Company's Agency, (the London Bank of Commerce,) London, England.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE National Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
Transfer-books closed on the 20th day of June until the 1st day of July.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.
OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, COR. 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from and after the 11th day of June to July 7, both days inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. in cash will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst and reopen July 2, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st proximo.
J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—The interest coupons due in 1872 and 1873 payable at the Treasury, Richmond, off the old, new, and consolidated bonds, and interest on registered stock collected upon favorable terms, or purchased at best market rate.
JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.
COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, WILL now be received for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks ready for delivery on MONDAY, 30th inst., for all coupons received up to and including Saturday, the 28th inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. IN cash will be payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of July. Transfer-books will be closed from this date until morning of July 1.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due July 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 71 Broadway.
ALLYN COX, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed from 20th inst. to 1st proximo.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1873.
W. B. MEEKER.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., June 18, 1873.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st of July next.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date on presentation at the BANKING-HOUSE of
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared payable on and after July 1, 1873.
C. B. OUTCALT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

WANTED.—A CANOE IN GOOD CONDITION. Address, with price and particulars, A. B. JOHNSON, Hackensack, N. J.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
COPE, MIC.....SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $35, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, the Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20, North River, New-York.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Assyria.....Wed., June 25 | California.....Sat., July 12
Castalia.....Sat., June 28 | Caledonia.....Wed., July 16
Europa.....Wed., July 2 | Illinois.....Sat., July 19
Anglia.....Sat., July 5 | Olympus.....Wed., July 23
Trinacria.....Wed., July 9 | Australia.....Sat., July 26

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

Sat. Steamers. Wed. Steamers.

	Gold.	Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $85	$75 and $85
Cabin return tickets		
ing best accommodations	$130	$130
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.		

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, Capt. Wylie.....Saturday, June 28, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Gerde.....Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Goodall.....Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Sumpter.....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Gunner...Thursday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

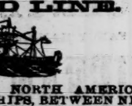
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR FROM NEW-YORK.

Russia. Wed'day, June 25 | Calabria. Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2 | Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba. Wed'day, July 9 | Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
Scotia, Wed'day, July 16 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
Alsatia, Wed'day, July 23 | Batavia, Sat'day, July 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodations. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 28, 8 A.M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 5, 8 A.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, July 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, July 19, 7 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY. From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 2 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
J. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark, corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL. (Eng.)

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, Westrr.....Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND, Jones.....Wednesday, July 23
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper...Wednesday, Aug. 6

LADY LYCETT, Evatt, to follow.
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates at these rates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the discomforts of a sea voyage, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....June 25, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Price, Jr.....July 2, at 10:30 A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.....July 9, at 3 P. M.
KILKENNY, Capt. Freeman...July 16, at 10:30 A.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr...July 23, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....July 30, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 24.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 1.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capts. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....July 9
GLAMORGAN.....July 30
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 10

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 26.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tomatlan, Manzanilla, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 63 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P.M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., Savannah, Ga.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.

The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship ST. OLAF,
Chr. HILK, Commander,
Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, as above.

Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.

To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JEBSEN, Capt. WULFF, (extra,) and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To London	$65 Currency.	$30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen	80 Currency.	35 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.
For Porto-au-Prince, Curacos and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana and Mexico,)...July 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.).....July 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....July 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent in Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination of baggage, conveyance of luggage, insuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Any gentlemanly and trustworthy courier and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. MONTES, Passport Agents, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 9:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45, A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:45, and 6:10, P. M.	
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45, A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M.	

Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17th.....2:00 P.M.	Tuesday, 17th.....8:00 A.M.
Wednesday, 18th.2:30 P.M.	Wednesday, 18th.8:30 A.M.
Thursday, 19th...3:30 P.M.	Thursday, 19th...9:30 A.M.
Friday, 20th.....3:30 P.M.	Friday, 20th.....10:00 A.M.
Saturday, 21st...3:00 P.M.	Saturday, 21st...4:00 A.M.
Tuesday, 24th...8:00 A.M.	Monday, 23d.....3:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 25th.8:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 24th...3:00 P.M.
	Wednesday, 25th.3:00 P.M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Mon., 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tues., 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tues., 24th.....7:00 A. M.
Wed., 25th.....3:00 P. M.	Wed., 25th.....7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 26th.....3:30 P. M.	Thurs., 26th.....7:00 A. M.
Sat., 28th.....3:00 P. M.	Fri., 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Sun., 29th.....8:00 A. M.	Sat., 28th.....6:00 P. M.
Mon., 30th.....7:00 A. M.	Sun., 29th.....5:30 P. M.
	Mon., 30th.....11:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA A $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack. (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, 61. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE. —Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:15 A. M. for Sea Cliff only, and 4:45 P. M. for Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE. —Leave Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AN ETERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton. The MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 23d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 13 noon and 11 P. M

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT—Daily Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., North River at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 A. M. and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 8:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 and 9 P. M.

For West Millstone, 7 A. M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Cranbury, and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 8:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 2:41 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:35, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:2:, 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:35, 4:55, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:18 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 11:05 A. M., 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 3 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 2, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Mazleton, Tumkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Williamsport, Danville, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
8:30 A. M.—Morning express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Elmira, and Niagara Falls.
10:15 A. M. and 12 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Bethlehem, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ebrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent in Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination of baggage, conveyance of luggage, insuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Any gentlemanly and trustworthy courier and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. MONTES, Passport Agents, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

OPENS JUNE 26, 1873.

WEAVER & BATES.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, Catskill Mountains.

F. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

This famous resort is now open for guests. Carriages and S. W. Stimpson, agent for the hotel, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.

BOATING, BOWLING, FISHING, BATHING, AND RIDING.

Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,

SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

Accommodation first class in all respects.

REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; T. B. Winchester, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; West End Hotel, Long Branch. Address JOHN R. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

FOSTER HOUSE,

CLIFTON SPRINGS, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

We are happy to advise the public that the Foster House, nearly opposite Dr. Foster's Sanitarium, is now open for both permanent and transient boarders. The house is new, and furnished with all modern improvements. The rooms are large, airy, and elegantly furnished. It will be our study to please our guests, and we assure them no pains or expense will be spared to give them the comforts of a home.

Should you intend coming here this season, please advise us as early as possible.

Terms $3 per day. Special rates per week.

WM. FOSTER, Proprietor.

THE MARSH HOUSE,

situated upon one of the hills of Western Connecticut, is now open for the reception of Summer guests.

A good table, good society, good roads, and romantic scenery; quiet, health, moderate prices, and convenience of access are among its advantages. Six hours from New-York, via Harlem or New-Haven roads, to Winstead, with four trains per day connecting. Address A. MARSH, Proprietor.

WINCHESTER CENTRE, Conn., June 10, 1873.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE

AND SUMMER RESORT,

Glen Haven, Cortland County, New-York; on Lake Skaneateles. Fine mountain scenery, cool air, softest water in abundance, perfect drainage. Fresh rooms; wholesome, inviting table; boating, fishing, billiards; good company; pleasant home; always open. Terms moderate. Fair dealing.

Send for circular.

KING & MOURIN, Proprietors.

AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, N. Y., eight miles from Catskill and three from Hudson, by rail. Summer board can be obtained. Extensive grounds, fine lawns and groves; large, airy rooms. Families with children wanted. The best in milk and vegetables; telegraph-office in building. Board from $8 to $12 per week.

ALONZO FLACK.

For reference and plan of rooms, apply to G. C. HALSTED, office of *The Methodist*, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND—Two cottages containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSES OPEN.—Monroe, N. Y.; accommodation for 600 guests; forty miles from New-York; two miles in the mountains; coaches connect; gentleman of large experience, late of Metropolitan Hotel, manager; music, hops, billiards, fishing, livery, &c.; no pains spared; first class.

L. A. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE OPENS July 1: one and half miles from Cromwell's station, Erie Railroad; two hours from New-York; elevation, 1,200 feet; good fishing, boating, mountain air, fine views; terms moderate; reference required. OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills Post-office, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PENN.—On the Delaware; scenery unsurpassed; good trout fishing; two furnished cottages, fitted with artists' studios, to rent; meals at hotel or private table. Terms seen and particulars obtained of WM. H. WARREN & CO., No. 21 Wall-st., No. 70 5th-av., and OGDEN & CLARK, corner 17th-st. and Broadway.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG Branch, N. J., is now open. It is specially adapted for families, desirably situated on high ground, well shaded and retired; no bar; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 West 14th-st., New-York, or Long Branch Post-office. Stages run to beach and cars.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address Mrs. E. TOWER, West 23d-st., New-York.

CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor.
Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPton, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 to $21 per week. Two per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. BANTA, Secretary.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by Jamaica-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms. Mail from New-York at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

Another Visit to Crosby-Street—The Condition and Appearance of the Little Ones.

The further the investigation into the condition of the Italian children extends, the more revolting are the developments, and it becomes a matter of wonderment how such a system has been continued for such a length of time in the very midst of this charitable community.

Another visit has been paid to Crosby-street by our reporters, accompanied by an officer, and below we give the result:

A wide alleyway, open overhead, leads from the main thoroughfare, and opening out at the end becomes dignified with the name of a court. Into this the visitors penetrated, being aided in the investigation by the dark lantern of the officer. The court was dark and gloomy, as all such places are, but its native odors were somewhat heightened by the presence of a shallow gutter, or surface drain, which ran its entire length, and set loose enough malaria to poison the entire neighborhood. This foul sink was evidently the resting-place of all the refuse of the rear buildings, for the inclination of the surface was such that no movement was possible, until all had overflowed. At one side stood several garbage-boxes, emptied of their contents, but still not sweet. Several empty casks further adorned this abiding place and made it difficult to navigate, but this difficulty was considerably increased by the clothes lines overhead, which were hung just low enough to strike about the throat and give one the pleasurable sensation of hanging. As this bl ck hole was entered, a bright glance shot forth from the lantern, and under its guidance the place was traversed in safety. Several dogs greeted the approach of the visitors, and would have disputed the passage had not the mild application of a club made them change their intentions. A furious yelping was the consequence, and two melancholy midnight cats, who had been gazing at each other with hungry eyes, joined the dogs from sympathy and howled most tunefully. This was kept up for some minutes, long enough to startle a respectable neighborhood, but here such occurrences were usual, and the only notice taken of it was a few suppressed growls, which came from the open windows, left open with the idea that outside stench was fresh air.

A well-directed blow knocked the cats from the fence, a few more drove the dogs out, who went to tell their grievances to their friends on the street. Silence was again restored, and a preliminary survey was taken. The rear building, after which the search was made, had two entrances, the doors of which stood wide open to give admission to late comers. The face of the building was terraced with fire-escapes, each of which had its occupant, fast asleep, breathing the foul vapors of the surface drain directly beneath. After a short consultation the building was entered, and by the light of the lantern, the dilapidated stairway was climbed, but this part of the expedition was accompanied with some danger, for the stairs creaked and groaned like a ship laboring in a heavy sea. One member of the expeditionary corps, who was more zealous than wise, ran off ahead of the lantern, and in a moment was lost to view on a turn in the stairway. Directly a crash was heard, accompanied by violent language, both in English and Italian, and the sound of a heavy body falling. Rushing around the turn, the cause of the commotion was readily seen. The rash member had fallen over a slumbering boy, whose harp, falling from his somnolent grasp, had found its way to the next landing. Upon inquiry, it was found that the boy, who was about ten years of age, had remained out later than his allotted time that he might yet make up the necessary amount of money. His padrone had refused to let him in, and he had sought this unfrequented stairway to pass the night. He would not tell where he lived, because if he did, and it should be discovered, he would be beaten. Leaving the poor child in his misery, helpless to aid him, the visitors passed on.

At length the top of the building was gained, and a demand for admission was made at the door of an apartment known to contain a master and his slaves. The demand was not answered, but the low whispers of those inside showed it had been heard. Another knock, and there came the response, "Who is there?" and when the reply, "An officer," was given, the door was promptly opened.

The scene presented beggars description. The room was nearly square, about ten feet by twelve, and seemed to be occupied by four men, all of whom had their clothes on, and seemed to have been sleeping in them. They were very warm and dripping with perspiration, but all the windows were closed, and the close atmosphere was stifling. Two piles of rags were on the floor, upon which they had been sleeping, and the only articles of furniture in the room were a small cooking-stove and a couple of shoe-maker's benches, and before the mantelpiece there were a lot of tin utensils, which seemed more than sufficient for the use of the four men. The cause of the visitation, a desire to see the boys, was met with a prompt denial that there were any on the premises. One of the men, who had white hair, and did all the talking, reiterated that he was not a padrone, and was indisposed to hold further parley. The numerous tin cups and plates upon the mantelpiece were pointed to and information requested as to who used them. Here the old fellow's countenance fell, and opening a door obscured by sundry rubbish, he led the way to an inner apartment, where the object of the search was found. Here, upon a bed of straw, rested ten little boys. The room was extremely small, and filthy beyond description, and when the door was closed possessed no ventilation whatever. Even what little space there was to breathe in was obstructed by a quantity of rags, which had been recently washed and hung there to dry. The lines crossed over the bed, and the rags hung so low as to almost touch the slumbering forms underneath them. Their damp odors filled the room, and increased the deadliness of the atmosphere. There they rested after a hard day's tramp, some dressed and some naked, but all sound asleep. Their arms were twined about each other as though they were seeking companionship in their misery, and as they would move uneasily in their sleep the old man would also move uneasily and gaze at the visitors suspiciously, as though doubtful of their object. The repetition of this action led to a closer investigation, and the eye fell upon the bare back and shoulders of one of the little slaves. He was scarred and seamed as though with a lash, and a close examination revealed that the scars were not old ones. This called to mind many terrible stories that had been heard, but only half believed, and seizing the hand of one of them his wrists were examined, and they bore the mark of a rope. He was only eight years old, but he had been tied up and flogged. Some of the other boys had been treated similarly, and the old man said, in explanation, that they had been bad. As to who they were, he said they were the sons and brothers of himself and his three companions, and smiled blandly when his name was asked.

The persons of these boys were in a condition to make a mother weep; they were worse than filthy, for the dirt was caked upon them, and exposed white spots where it had fallen off in scales. There was not a pitcher or basin in the whole establishment, and it is more than probable these boys had been strangers to water for months. The implements of their torture, their harps and violins, incumbered the room in all directions, and completed a picture which for pathos growing out of abject misery, could have no equal. And yet the old man could look at it and smile, because the law protects him in his barbarities. These boys may have been stolen, but even then he can show a contract for a term of service.

During all this time the men stood around, and glared viciously, and answered the questions with so ill a grace, that but for proper protection some harm might have been done.

Other rooms in the same building were visited, and were found each to contain from two to twelve boys. Some were lodged better and some worse, but in every instance the most shocking barbarities were seen. Some of the boys were all skin and bones, and seemed to have no strength left. They lay on their hard beds, as though overcome by ill-treatment, and did not seem to be enjoying a natural sleep.

THE ITALIAN CONSUL'S STATEMENT

The Traffic in Italian Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my communication of the 18th inst., published in your edition of the 19th, I merely alluded to certain facts relative to the traffic in Italian children. I now return more fully to the subject.

In a letter published in an Italian paper in San Francisco, Cal., under date of 23d of May last, I was, without the slightest hesitation, accused of being the principal cause of, nay, the only person responsible for, this infamous traffic. The editors prefixed the letter by a declaration calling upon its writer "to furnish valid proofs in corroboration of his assertions, without which such an accusation would not only be unjust and calumnious, but infamous." Nearly a month has gone by, but as yet not a single proof has been brought forward. This fact is in itself sufficient to justify the complete silence I have thought fit to maintain until now as the only proper answer to so absurd an accusation. But in your edition of the 19th inst. you have reproduced the letter, and it seems that you have made it the basis for laying blame, more or less directly, on me. This obliges me to answer, not on my own account, for a tranquil conscience and ten years of honorable service in this country would warrant me in persisting in my silence, but on account of my Government and my fellow-citizens in America, who have the right to demand that the dignity of their representative be untarnished.

I commence by acknowledging that I find my task very difficult. To what shall I reply? What are the specific charges brought against me? I will try to classify them as well as I can from vague insinuations which I have noticed in some papers. These may be reduced to three principal ones.

First—My being suspected of being interested or an accomplice in kidnapping *(sic)* Italian children.

Second—My having made no appeal to the Federal or State authorities for the suppression of this traffic, and the punishment of those engaged in it.

Third—Having always shown the greatest apathy on this subject.

You certainly cannot expect that I should seriously notice the first accusation, and allow me to believe that it would find no credence at your hands. As a matter of general information, however, I may say that there has never existed in Italy any systematic kidnapping of these children of the Southern Provinces, and for a very simple reason, viz., That the dealers in children are not obliged to resort to so criminal and dangerous a measure, punished as a crime by the penal code of all nations, while they are able to obtain them (the children) freely by a regular contract with their parents. These contracts have never yet been forbidden by law, and the act lately passed in the Lower Chamber of the Italian Parliament, and now before the Senate for confirmation, is the first step ever taken in that direction. The administrative authorities themselves, should they be required to do so, could not refuse to certify those contracts—many of them, in fact, examined by me, were certified by the Mayors of the respective villages.

I now come to the second accusation, viz.: my having taken no official steps toward calling upon the American Government to suppress this shameful traffic. Such a charge shows not only a want of logic, but an utter ignorance of the official character of consuls in America, and what is more, of the political constitution of this country. Foreign consuls in America, and in all other countries where there is a legation from their respective Governments, have no right to correspond with the central Government. They are forbidden, under penalty of severe censure, to address a single note to the State Department. But even if the Italian Consul had these means at his disposal, who, with any common sense, would imagine that the appeals of a consul resident in New-York could meet with success where public opinion and the unanimous voice of the Press, so powerful in this country, had not been able to destroy the evil, though the papers had agitated the matter time and time again even for years before I came to America. And here let me state incidentally that the first time I put foot in America was in March, 1864, as Consul General of Italy for the Southern and South-western States. In the year 1860, when it is asserted that I was Vice Consul of Naples in New-Orleans, I was in Turin, called there by Count Cavour himself.

All that a consul could do or should was to report to his Government, insist and demand from it energetic measures. The manner in which I fulfilled this duty I stated in my letter of the 18th inst. The Italian Minister himself in Washington could not lay the matter before the State Department without committing an absurdity. It would be preposterous, indeed, to demand of a foreign country the repression of an evil which is tolerated and authorized at home. What is still more, the Federal authorities themselves, if they wished, could not legally pass a law to destroy this traffic entirely throughout the United States. To obtain the desired result it would be necessary, if I am not mistaken, to adopt a special law in every State and Territory in the Union. What consul, what minister, or entire diplomatic corps could, merely by their remonstrances, induce each of the forty or more legislatures of this country to sanction an act prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the employment of children as street musicians? Suppose I had influence enough at Albany to have such a law passed in this State, the masters of these children would immediately remove them to Pennsylvania or Maryland. If there are already laws in these United States that can be applied toward the suppression of this evil, then why do you call upon a Consul to enforce their application, and not upon the local authorities? or if there are none, on what ground do you wish the Consul to put forward his claims? I am not in your country a judge or a detective, at your service to punish the crimes or to find the criminals. Masters and children are under the shadow of your laws; it is your duty, and not mine, to apply all their rigor to the former, all their protection to the latter.

If you find children in the condition of the boy you described the other day, send them to me, and I will cheerfully take care of them, and do my best to send them home; but I do not see why I am obliged to interfere to obtain the punishment of their cruel masters. Of one thing you may be sure, send all those masters to the penitentiary, and I will never interfere in their behalf; and allow me to add that this trade has been until now carried on largely in Italy itself, and owing to the vigilance of the Italian authorities such treatment of children as happens abroad, and more especially the auction sales you mention, never take place there. You must allow me to dwell even longer on the third charge, which is the asserted profound apathy displayed by me in this matter. First of all, the fact that consuls in America have not what is called civil jurisdiction, as in the Levant or in Africa, is overlooked. They cannot arrest even a sailor guilty of mutiny without invoking the aid of the Federal authorities and justifying the demand by authentic documents; and it is fortunate for them if they obtain the arrest without going through all the stages of the local law, from the Marine to the Supreme Court, and without exposing themselves in spite of existing treaties to being accused of despotism and illegality. Notwithstanding, should an occasion arise in the present instance, their forced inactivity is charged as a fault.

If I, who have so few and such uncertain means at my disposal, am accused of apathy, you will see it but just that I should share the blame with the local police, with the Commissioners of Emigration, the Commission of Public Charities and Correction, and all the highly-commendable institutions for children existing in this country, and even you, gentlemen of the Press, who have not yet succeeded with your continued and energetic representations in finding a remedy for the evil, and your legislators who have not yet sanctioned a law that will strike at the root of the evil. I must very particularly remark that from my official character I am supposed to be in a position to know of the arrival in this City, the dwelling, and the actions of those engaged in this nefarious traffic. This is a very great error and a complete misapprehension. The fact is that nobody knows less than I do of them or their whereabouts. For a long time past these people have taken great care to show themselves as little as possible at the Consulate. Either they come to America without passports, a very easy thing to do, (especially coming from countries other than Italy,) or else they do not show their passports at my office. There is no necessity in fact nor obligation for their so doing. Besides, generally speaking, they now leave America without coming to have their passports renewed or vised, for the reason that with very few exceptions I have taken on myself during the last three or four years to adopt the measure of always refusing to give them new passports or visas, and granting only what is called *"Foguso di via obligatoria,"* (obligatory route paper,) which only permits them to return directly to their native village without being able to travel elsewhere, and with the provision that they shall present themselves on their arrival in Italy to the chief authority of their own district. I often refuse even such a document when they do not take back with them all the children marked down in the original passport; and please to observe that I am not quite sure that I do not commit an illegality by refusing the passports, since these people are not yet outlaws according to the Italian law, and perhaps never will be according to yours.

In my communication of the 18th inst. I think I sufficiently demonstrated that neither my Government nor the National Parliament—whose opinions, after all, are the most important to me—can accuse me of indifference on this subject. But in your edition of the date referred to you say that these complaints against me are made by leading Italian citizens in New-York. I do not know who they can be; but what I know is that last Winter, at the time of the complication owing to the extraordinary influx of Italian immigrants, I was presented with an extremely flattering address, signed by Prof. Botta, E. P. Fabbri; E. G. Fabbri, of the firm of Fabbri & Chauncey; G. Albinola, of Albinola & Bailey; the late Joseph Fagnani, the artist; F. Angeri; G. F. Secchi de Casali, editor of *Eco d'Italia*; V. Casoni; P. Massa, ex-President of the Italian Benevolent Society; N. Simoni, representing the house of G. Fabricotti; P. Mina and N. Lavarello, J. C. Vertu, the Committee of the Italian Young Men's Association, the officers of the Guardia Colombo, and about 150 other names equally respectable. I extract from the address the following language:

"The undersigned also know that you have several times called the attention of the Italian Government to this shameful traffic which is going on in some parts of the Peninsula between unnatural parents and speculators lost to the appeals of conscience. A traffic by which young children of both sexes being transported to America and condemned to a life of vagabondage and mendicity. They also remember the memorial which you presented on this subject to the Government in 1868, distributed in the villages of Basilicata by the authorities, and joined to the numerous letters of the law proposed to the Parliament for the repression of these scandalous transactions. The undersigned do not doubt but that you will continue to urge the action of the Government against those who abuse the ignorance of the population."

From the above mentioned memorial, which I keep at your disposal whenever you desire to read it, allow me to quote, as a proof of my "apathy," merely the concluding paragraph as follows:

"In the first pages of this report I have merely mentioned the physical ills to which these unfortunate children are exposed, but much more deplorable and serious are the moral evils, first of which must be reckoned absolute absence of religious practices at a period of life in which belief in the Divinity is almost the only guide in life. Let such a belief be even a superstition we read, it is still the best preventive of the actions of a child; but such a dread is gradually dispelled by the absence of prayer. In addition to this the children are deprived of education and instruction, so that they grow up useless, and, indeed, dangerous to society. But there is something more. Living as they do, the best natures would be apt to become perverted by the bad habits acquired from begging, lying, and stealing, all consequent on the ill treatment and privations to which they are subjected, and if all this is not enough, there is another moral monstrosity, not to be understood in all its bearings. The places where the padroni prefer sending these little ones, and where, in fact, they can rely on greater chances of profit, are grog-shops and disreputable houses. Boys of nine or ten years commence using liquors, listening to obscene and blasphemous language, which remains impressed on their minds and comes out again from their lips. They open their eyes wild at first with astonishment, knowingly afterward, at the most licentious sights, which contaminate the purity of their minds. If there is no written law that can prevent such horror, then, in God's name, civilization and morality, which are stronger than laws, there is the sense of national dignity offended every day and in every part of the world by such scandalous facts. Think, therefore, seriously toward putting a stop to such a nefarious traffic so discreditable to our name. Where ever natural parental care ceases, has not the Government the right to interfere?—has it not the right to demand that every citizen be useful, or at least not a burden on his country?"

France, and even England, which were formerly the principal fields of these criminal speculations, have of late years begun to adopt severe administrative measures against them. The natural consequences have been that they have flocked to America, where they are sure of enjoying immunity. In my opinion there are but two expedients likely to put a check even in America to this nefarious traffic. The one is the system of City ordinances very properly and wisely proposed by Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, in his communication to your paper of the 19th inst. The other is that Italy should obtain from the United States the extradition of all Italian citizens guilty of the misdemeanors contemplated by the law now approved by the Italian Chamber. The former is for you to regulate; the latter has been my aim ever since I assumed the position of Consul, and I am now in hopes of seeing it acted upon.

According to the Extradition Convention between Italy and France, their delivery may be demanded from France as soon as the law has been published. England herself, in a recent similar treaty concluded with Italy on the 9th of last March, almost gives a sure means of claiming the guilty under the title of "Abduction of Children." Why should not America follow their example? She who represents the noble principle of the emancipation of negroes will certainly not deny her co-operation in the abolition of this other slavery, no less cruel. A single article added to the treaty of Extradition between the United States and Italy, dated 23d March, 1868, would suffice. Two or three severe examples of extradition would do more to discourage and disorganize this wretched crowd than any other rigorous measure.

In these terms I wrote to influential persons in Italy on the 23d of April last, and they answered that my suggestions would be taken into mature consideration, as they actually were, during the session in Parliament on the 26th May. The Italian Government is firmly decided to enforce the new law by all means in its power, at home and abroad. Let the American Press give us its all-powerful assistance; let us co-operate all together for this Christian result, and in a Christian way, making personal aims and animosities subservient to the attainment of this great good. Help me—give me the means of executing in America the act of the Italian Parliament, and you will see then if I deserve the accusation of apaty.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
FERD. DE LUCA.
Consul General of Italy in the United States.
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 20, 1873.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner Keenan has been requested to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown boy, about eleven years of age, who was accidentally drowned while bathing at Pier No. 23 East River, on Saturday.

Coroner Keenan was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Joseph Whelan, who dropped dead in his house at No. 232 East Nineteenth-street.

The body of an infant was found yesterday in a closet back of the building No. 456 West Forticth-street. The Coroner has been informed.

The Coroner has been required to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man found drowned at the foot of Bethune-street, North River, yesterday.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The First Picnic a Success—Scenes and Incidents—More Contributions.

The excursion given on Saturday proved to be a most gratifying success in every way. The number of children admitted on board the barge was 1,908, of whom about 300 came unattended by any one. The day was clear and bright, and the trip up the Hudson to Excelsior Park was much enjoyed by the boys and girls.

The place of rendezvous was at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street and the North River at 7:30 in the morning. Punctually at that time processions of children began to appear in the neighborhood and to form long double lines in front of Manhattan Market. The appearance of the children was peculiar from the circumstance that they were almost all dressed in clothing given by charitable persons to the different schools. In the procession yesterday there were two poor children, Italians probably, from their complexion and from the dreadfully filthy condition of their matted hair, who wore hats that had been presented, and which had been extremely gay, a hundred years ago more or less. One was a light cloth of fine texture, with deep green ostrich feathers curling round the centre; the other was a beaver riding-hat of elegant construction. The poor little things had probably no mother. Looking down the line, we notice some girls more than fourteen, which the trustees have made the age. But there are so many little ones that the rule is necessarily relaxed. There are also some tall boys, who are dismissed with very long faces. Some of the boys are grotesquely dressed. They are waifs who last Winter slept in the schools, and would have died of starvation but for the schools, having no home, no parents, no friends. One of these is very bright-looking and fat. A lady has given him a sailor's suit of her little boy's at home, and he looks splendid. Not far from him is another waif, who has lost an eye in some misadventure, and whose face is covered with pimples and sores, the result of bad blood—the result of bad food—and too little even of that. He has been adorned with a suit considerably too large for him; his little arms are lost in the sleeves of his coat, his little legs have castings of huge pantaloons, the knees of which reach his toes, and his head is sunk into a yellow skin skating-cap, the glory of which has utterly departed, and which is in a very mangy and forlorn condition indeed. He is perfectly happy, however, and listens to the descriptions of former picnics, given by old hands in the school who were there last year. First comes the Park Industrial School, on Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway, which gathers all the unfortunates from the squatting region, and is Irish-American in character. The Catholic clergy, who have invariably held aloof from other charitable institutions, have made an exception in favor of the Children's Aid Society, and freely allow the Catholic children to throng the schools. In this Park School they muster in very great force. The next school is from Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and is presided over by Miss Bayliss. A good many Germans here, very clean, well-behaved children, with their back hair carefully oiled and plaited in two tails. The parents are no doubt very poor, but the children invariably make a good appearance. Sometimes the clothes are borrowed from other Germans to enable the little ones to attend the picnics in style. Miss Bishop brings a detachment from Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street. Miss Stevens heads her school from East Fortieth-street, Miss Staats hers from East Thirty-fifth-street, and Miss Noble hers from West Twenty-seventh-street. This last is called the Hudson River School, and is dreadfully in trouble all the Winter from the terrible destitution of the pupils. Most of the poor in that neighborhood are longshoremen, and have no occupation in the Winter. These men generally take to drinking and the families starve. Sometimes the head of the family leaves them heartlessly, and goes down South, and the children find themselves without a home. Then they fly to the sheltering arms of the Hudson River Industrial School, and get food and clothing and warm pity. Last comes the school of Miss Haight, from Eighteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

The steam-tug and the barge arrived at 8:30 o'clock, and in a few minutes the band began to play and the cortege moved rapidly forward. All the arrangements for the embarkation were perfect. Portable gates closed any avenues of illicit approach, and the young rioters who looked on wistfully and wanted to scale the walls found the project impossible. The entire party were on board without mishap by 9 o'clock, and immediately the tug went ahead, towing the barge with a long hawser up the Hudson, and at a fair rate of speed, considering that it was ebb and the tide was at its height.

In the course of last year's picnics the writers of THE TIMES have again and again endeavored to depict the delight of the children. But mere words will not do it. An artist, perhaps, could give the world some idea of 1,900 children, all agog with happiness, drinking in the perfume of the air, rejoicing in the sunshine, and with hearts buoyant as the river's breast. Every childish face showed a transport of enjoyment, which was sad to witness. The lives of these children are so darkened that they have no future. Hence they enjoy the present with an abandonment of which the more prosperous are incapable. When at 10 o'clock they were feasted on French rolls and milk, they munched with a heartiness which was delightful to witness. And when the boat reached Excelsior Park, and they were furnished with sandwiches and cake, they poured out into the beautiful grove like bees swarming. And they were the more like bees because they surrounded their teachers as bees surround their queen, swarmed upon them, held them by the hand, each one a finger, by the mantle, even by the dress. "Oh, Miss ——, are you happy? we are so happy," they cried, and then they wanted to know what they should do. Might they swing? might they go to the spring, and fill cups with real water coming out of the rocks? This was such a wonder to them, and yet if the teachers would only tell them so, it is much more wonderful to see it come out of an iron hydrant. They scattered over the lovely park and ate their food under the shade of beautiful trees, tulip-trees, broad-leaved oaks, locusts, sycamores, maples, boxes, beeches, all varieties, in short, that were responsive to the northern breeze. Everywhere there grew noble masses of beautiful ferns, the common filix and the beautiful maiden's hair. These the children plucked in profusion and decorated their hats, making themselves also garlands of the broad leaves of the oak and necklaces of the pretty pimpernel flowers. Some had bouquets of the tulip-tree flowers and others hunted for wild strawberries. Where were the boys all this time? Nonsoonerwere they landed than they stripped and plunged into the water like a school of pink young porpoises. When they were persuaded, after a long time, that they had bathed sufficiently, they scrambled up the hill and invaded the dancing-room, where Punch and Judy were waiting to settle their little disputes *sorum publico*. How they did laugh, and how deeply the little girls were impressed by the ghost, and likewise by the preternatural sagacity of the dog Toby. Then, when this delight was over, the band played interminable quadrilles, and the children danced whatever they liked, some preferring the waltz, some the polka, and some attempting the galop, but unsuccessfully, in consequence of the crowd.

At 3:30 the whistles of Mr. Williams and staff began to sound, and videttes were sent out to bring in the stragglers. These were an infinite number. As fast as the very last group of children, resting in some shady spot, and talking to their flowers, had been discovered and sent in, another group would present itself. It was fairly 4 o'clock before all were on board. Then came more sandwiches and ice-cream, the climax of happiness to these poor ones who would find heaven itself a dreary place without something nice to eat, so deeply has the stamp of hunger been impressed on their young minds. Then they went up-stairs and romped to their little hearts' content. At Fifty-ninth-street, the Park school of Miss Paschall, that of Miss Bayliss, and that of Miss Bishop were landed amid mutual cheers. In a few minutes more the Thirty-fourth-street dock was reached, and the remainder disembarked in perfect order, with faces full of happiness and hands full of ferns and other leafy treasures. They gave three final cheers, and being marshaled according to their respective schools, were marched away.

The expenses for the day were as follows:

Barge, tug, and row-boats	$135 00
Crockery	100 45
190 quarts of ice-cream	66 50
240 quarts milk	14 40
1,500 pounds ice	3 75
Cartage	14 00
62 pounds beef	11 16
139 pounds ham	25 02
31 pounds tongues	6 51
56 pounds butter	16 80
250 loaves bread	25 00
1,500 rolls	15 00
1,500 sponge cakes	45 00
Dinners for police	10 00
Lemons	8 00
Citric acid	7 00
Coffee urn	10 00
Half barrel of sugar	12 00
Steward's stores	6 45
Medicine chest	3 40
Brooms, pails, and tubs	12 00
Knives, forks, and spoons	18 25
Towels	5 00
Steward's implements	9 45
Ice ax and tongs	3 50
Stencil plate and ink	2 68
Banners	21 00
Printing	12 23
Coffee and tea	3 19
Band	55 00
Steward and waiters	38 00
Extra help	5 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Petty cash	6 25
Total	$737 37

THE FUND.

The following contributions to the Children's Fund have been received since our last acknowledgment:

Mrs. H. M. Webb	$20 00
A. Y. C.	10 00
Y. K.	10 00
Z.	10 00
Amelia	5 00
Eugenie	5 00
F. N. L.	5 00
Georgie and Claddie	2 00
M. H. T.	2 00
Sam	1 00
From a Friend	1 00
Little Frankie S.	1 00
Blessed is he that considereth the poor	1 00
Total	$73 00
Previously recorded	4,854 50
Aggregate of Fund	$4,927 50

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The *New-Yorker Presse* is the title of a new German daily paper, the first number of which appeared yesterday.

The Society of Saxons has raised $6,000 to be expended in the reception of the Saxon musicians, who are expected to arrive in the Vandalia.

Bernard Collins, aged thirty-six, fell off an embankment at Seventy-sixth-street and Second-avenue, yesterday, and had his right leg broken.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the frame dwelling No. 451 West Fifty-fourth-street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Dickinson, causing $800 damage to building and contents.

Julia Conner, aged twenty-five, residing in Chatham-street, was seriously burned, last evening, by her clothes taking fire while she was engaged in lighting a kerosene lamp.

Emanuel Lazarus, aged thirty-nine, of Delancey and Eldridge streets, while standing in front of No. 56 Third-avenue, last evening, was assaulted by some unknown persons and cut in the arm.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Turn Hall, at which the arrangements for the Turnfest at Cincinnati were completed. A delegation of thirty of the New-York Turnverein and others in the vicinity will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star line for valued additions to our European files, later by three days than the mail news already at hand and received last night by the Adriatic.

The great Union Camp-meeting at Sea Cliff, near New-York, will open on the 5th of next month. Extensive arrangements have been made to accommodate the thousands who are expecting to attend. Distinguished ministers and laymen of prominence will participate.

Louis Fuhrman, a night clerk at the Park Hotel, was taken before Justice Cox yesterday on a charge preferred by Josephine Combs, of No. 1,354 Broadway, who states that she gave him her watch to have it repaired and that he pawned it. Miss Combs subsequently refused to prosecute, and Justice Cox discharged the prisoner.

BROOKLYN.

The man who died suddenly in Dr. Homiston's office, on Saturday night, was yesterday identified as William Noonan, hatter, of No. 152 Franklin-street, Greenpoint.

LONG ISLAND.

The life-saving stations on the Long Island and New-Jersey coasts are being connected by telegraph with the storm signal service.

Constable Trainer, of Huntington, was kicked in the abdomen by a drunken man on Saturday, and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

The drouth on the island continues unabated, and its effects upon the crops are distressingly severe. On light soils grain of all kinds is burnt up. Berries are almost wholly cut off. In the towns of Riverhead and Southold the loss by the destruction of the berry crop will exceed $15,000.

The ship-building interest at Port Jefferson is unusually active this season. Six different firms are engaged in the business, and all of them are busy. Three-masted schooners of about 500 tons capacity are the principal class of vessels being built. On Saturday the schooner Game Cock, 300 tons burden, was launched from the yard of Bayles & Son; also, the schooner Mary Emmor, of 100 tons capacity. This firm has also contracted for the building of a three-masted schooner of 550 tons capacity for Capt. J. Bayles.

On Saturday morning last James Boyd, a laborer, employed at the water-works, at Hempstead, jumped from the mail-train on the Southside Railroad, at Springfield, while the train was in motion, and fell under the rear car, the wheels passing over his legs, mashing them to a jelly. He survived his injuries but one hour. The company stated their willingness to bear all the funeral expenses, and forwarded the body to the deceased's home, at Rockville Centre, where, upon arrival, his wife refused to receive it, and it was subsequently buried in the Potters Field, at Jamaica. The Coroner's jury, as did the deceased before his death, exonerated the company from all blame.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railway Company will place an extra boat upon their ferry this morning to connect with the railroad, thus forming a direct route over the road from Tottenville to New-York.

Henry Fibel was arraigned before Police Justice Garrett yesterday on the charge of assault and battery upon Patrick Crowley, one of Mr. Bergh's agents. The Justice discharged the prisoner after his paying a fine of $50.

Only two vessels have arrived so far this season with contagious diseases on board, and very few vessels have been detained by the Health Officer at Lower Quarantine. There are five vessels at the upper anchorage discharging into lighters. The work is done by a gang of men from New-York who have an old ship's bulk anchored near by, where they live during the lighterage season.

Sixteenth-Street Baptist Church—Installation of Rev. D. J. Jetton.

At the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, yesterday afternoon, a large congregation assembled to witness the ceremonies of the installation of Rev. D. J. Jetton as pastor of the church. The services were opened by an anthem by the choir, after which Rev. W. W. Pendleton, pastor of Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, in a most impressive manner read a portion of St. Paul's epistle to Timothy. A prayer was next offered by Rev. J. J. Bruner, pastor of the North Baptist Church, after which the hymn "Would you winin soul to God?" was sung by the congregation and choir.

A sermon was delivered by Rev. R. S. McArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, upon the text, from the tenth chapter of Matthew, thirty-ninth verse: "He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it." Another hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," was then sung, and at its conclusion Rev. Charles Rhodes, of Stanton-street Baptist Church, delivered a charge to the pastor elect, in the course of which he explained the duties and responsibilities that would devolve upon him, and exhorted him to be diligent and persevering in his ministry.

Rev. Dr. Dowling, on behalf of the ministry of the Church, next addressed the new pastor, and extended to him a welcome into their ranks. He concluded his address by reciting the Lord's Prayer.

The prayer of installation was made by Rev. Dr. Dowling, of Willett-street Baptist Church, after which an address to the church was given by Rev. Dr. Anderson of the First Baptist Church. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the singing of the Doxology and a benediction pronounced by the newly-installed pastor, Rev. D. J. Jetton.

Yachting Notes.

The fifteenth annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club takes place to-day. The start will be from a stake-boat off the Idle Hour Hotel, at Greenville, at 10 o'clock A. M. The hotel has been reserved for the exclusive use of the club and their invited guests.

The race between the schooners Madeleine and Columbia will be sailed, it is expected, on the 8th of July.

The Union Yacht Club of Long Island will hold their annual regatta on July 10.

The regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club occurs on the 30th inst.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club hold their annual regatta on the 15th of July. The course will be from the club-house, foot of Eagle-street, around Tarogg's Point buoy, and back.

The regatta of the New-Jersey Yacht Club has been set down for July 1.

Funeral of the Late John A. Kennedy.

Arrangements will be completed to-day for the funeral of the late John A. Kennedy, which takes place at 2 P. M. to-morrow, as previously announced in THE TIMES. The remains will be removed from his late residence to the Central Methodist Church, Seventh-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, and the funeral services will be under the auspices of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. Rev. F. Bottome, it is expected, will preach the funeral sermon, and the remains be interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery. Several of the relatives and friends of the deceased have already arrived in the City from a distance to attend the ceremonies. The pall-bearers are Thurlow Weed, Thomas C. Acton, Mayor Havemeyer, Rev. David Ferry, Elwood E. Thorne, Wilson Small, John Medole, C. V. Clark, Wm. H. Demorest, Abraham Lent, Judge N. B. Mountfort, Andrew H. Green. The Masonic fraternity are particularly invited by the Deputy Grand Master of the State, Ellwood E. Thorne. The Lodge (Manitou, No. 106,) of which Mr. Kennedy was a member are summoned to attend, and all Masons are invited to join them. Mr. Kennedy was a Past Master previous to 1846, and thereby a life member of the Grand Lodge.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

A Vienna dispatch says that Mr. Jackson S. Shults has retired from the chief commissionership of the United States to the Vienna Exhibition, and Mr. Jay, the American Minister, telegraphs to Washington, recommending the appointment of Mr. H. Garrettson, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy.

A Madrid dispatch says Señor Castelar is engaged in drawing up a constitution for the Spanish Republic.

The report that the Sultan of Turkey is seriously ill is without foundation.

Gregory Aristarchi Bey has been appointed Turkish Ambassador at Washington, to succeed Blacque Bey.

The cholera is raging in Dantzic, Germany.

A dispatch from Rome says several cases of cholera prevail in the Province of Treviso. The cholera has also appeared in the Province of Bulgaria.

The Cunard steam-ship Marathon was recently partially burned while in port at Glasgow.

The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in Paris on the 5th of July.

A Paris dispatch says: "Executions have been issued against the goods of Gustave Courbet, and they are to be sold to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in reconstructing the Vendome Column.

HOME.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says the Grand Jury have found forty-seven bills of indictment for violating the Revenue laws in the Fourth District.

A majority of the directors of Illinois railroads have signed an agreement to issue no more free passes except to employes.

Fifty-nine deaths from cholera occurred in Nashville Saturday. In Memphis fourteen deaths were reported.

Several deaths from cholera have occurred in Cincinnati.

Mauricio Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, and formerly a chief of police of Matamoras, has been arrested in Brownsville, Texas, and remanded to Mexico.

A Canandaigua dispatch says: "District Attorney Crowley entered a nolle prosequi in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the Court adjourned sine die."

A dispatch from Washington says the Board of Health of that city, with the view of preventing cholera and other epidemics, have adopted a schedule of new measures to be observed by the authorities and residents, involving general cleanliness and carefulness of diet. There have been a few cases there resembling cholera, but of a violent type.

The War Department will next week invite proposals for supplying 250,000 head-stones for the graves of the Union dead.

A fire broke out in East Saginaw, Mich., corner of Hayden and Franklin streets, burning a great portion of the square, and involving a loss of $75,000.

Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a barn at the rear of No. 28 Cornelia-street, Utica, N. Y. The flames spread rapidly, and soon five dwelling-houses and two barns were enveloped in flames. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

LOCAL.

A regular canoe regatta took place near New York Saturday. Several canoes were entered, the Chip winning the stake in four hours and thirty-three minutes, the Rover coming next in four hours and thirty-nine minutes.

An explosion of cartridges occurred in the hardware-store of Harsh Bros., No. 49 Deystreet, on Saturday. Mr. Harsh had his face badly burned, and some of his children in attendance and a porter named Leonard were seriously injured.

Several children died from the effects of the heat on